e Minima Dominal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

1088-Vol. XXVI.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.

(SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED ... FIVEFENCE.

MES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS.

MES CROFTS, BLANCH CONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, KG and SELLING, for immediate cash.

MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—pay30 per ent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND caulation requires careful discrimination.

is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford Tamar. Wh. Wrey, Sortridge Consols, Typridge, North Basset, West tha, Whest Hender, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, West Providence, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Tincroft, Wheal Uny, Fort Bowen, Lelant a Kitty (Edant), Vale o' Towy, East Russell, Brynford Hall, Collaistell Consols, Herward United, Providence, Boscean, Botallack, CarWest Sharp Tor, Gawton United, Englebrook, Ding Dong, Swanpool.

West Sharp Tor, Gawton United Englebrook, Ding Dong, Swanpool.

mee of the nortial failure of the Banca tin, a considerable demand has the MINE SHARES; and Mr. Chopyes can rather recommend his friends beell in any tim mine.

RENEWALL SHARES, AND SHARES,

MES B. BRENCHLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT, BROAD STREET, DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING ALES and PURCHASES EFFECTED in BANK, RAILWAY, and

dividend stock, at market price-

10 Kitty (Lelant).
5 Ding Dong.
2 Providence Mines.
5 Mary Ann.

1 Devon Conso 1 Great Work. 3 Margery. 25 Hender.

MNES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC SYMENIS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), by reant, per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, vance in price 300 per cent.. or more. ATSON, MINIO BEOKER, STOCK and SHARE DEALER, having arience in every department of mining and its management, together mive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in you, and claewhere, is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic warrants of the word of the Mining Exchange, will forward a when required, and may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales. &c. needle-street, London, June 23, 1856.

FRANCIS, MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION NT, MAY BE CONSULTED at present at No. 164, FLEET STREET lotel), from Two until Four P.M.

British and Foreign Mines inspected and reported on.

GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has INESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PRO-MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Steam Navigation, Sompanie, and various Joint-Stock Companies Shares, returning regu-

G. GOATLEY'S BUSINESS, including the agencies fol-g, will be CONDUCTED after the 24th inst., at \$1, THREADNEEDLE

g, will be CONDUCTED after the 24th inst., at 31, THREAT
he New Craig-Ddu Slate Company.
he Castleblancy Lead Mines.
he Duke of Cornwall Copper Miné.
he Wheal Glynn Lead Mine,
he East Wheal Vor Tin Mine.
The Halamaning and Croft Gothal Tin and Copper Mines,
he Nether Hearth Lead Mine.
he Forkells United Tin Mines,
he Trybergh Hall Collieries.
h, June 27, 1836.

W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, give the best information and advise to persons PURCHASING BRIDREIGN MINING and RAILWAY SHARES, STOCKS, &c. Having sequiring a minute, and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledges of all chases, he feels condident of directing purchases and sales with Promptitude and immediate cash settlements may be relied on. Referferentised.

rempitude and immediate cash settlements may be resea on. Recoverequired.

g list of shares can be dealt in. The first price quoted is the buying, g list of shares can be dealt in. The first price quoted is the buying, g list of shares can be public at a secretain the real market value of the shares enumerated; and he make prices at a fair margin in most of the mining shares now dealt fing much of the uncertainty and difficulty of mining business.

[18]. Tamar Consols, 1%, 24. Vale of Towy, 14, 14.

[28]. Herodsfoot, 3, 34.

[28]. Herodsfoot, 3, 34.

[29]. Great Alfred, 2, 24.

[29]. Hingston Down, 4%, 5%. Alfred Consols, 15%, 16.

LEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, DIVIDEND MINE SHARES FOR SALE, paying 20 per cent. RAIL-L, or OTHER SHARES and SECURITIES taken in EXCHANGE at

lue.

1 South Garras.

2 Boscean.

2 West Basect.

2 Margaret.

5 Providence Mines.

5 Ding Dong.

100 West Par, 6s. 6d.

2s.

18 Outh Caradon.

And a great many other shares of lesser note.

Is a BUVER of 20 Carnyorth, 1 Trelawny.

Liss of Prices will be continued, as usual, next week.

the business if gentlemen will send positive instructions to buy or sel the same time, to state the number of shares, and the price they will mr. LELEAN, Mine Share Dealer.

Ourt, Old Broad-street.

G. SHARP, STOCK AND SHARE COMMISSION NT, No. 2, CHURCH COURT, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD NDON, begs to ealt the attention of his friends and the public to the seed state of the mining market, considering it a most favourable opurchase in many of the dividend and progressive mines; the former is to 25 per cent. in dividends, payable every two and three months; of often advancing in price from 509 to 600 per cent., and more. Mr. a happy to advise with capitalists wishing to invest, and will forward tion required.

py to advise with capitalities wishing required, ett cash prices), or any part:—
40s. 50 Lady Berths, 15s. 100 Sort. and Bedford, 6s. 1. 20 Wheat Zion, 13s. 3d. 10 Swanpool, £3½. 10 Swanpool, £3½. 10 Great Hewss, 3s. 7d. 1. 25s. 100 West Sortridge, 2s. 20s. 6d. 50 South Tamar, £5½. 50 So. Bull. & W. Pen., 21s. 100 Wheat Lang ford, 5s. 100 Wheat Lang ford, 5s. 100 Wheat Lang ford, 5s. 1 South Garras.

10 East Gunnis Lake, £4.

80 Okel Tor, 13s.

400 Molland, 61/d.

50 East Garras, 15s.

2 South Carn Bres, £12.

100 W. Collacombe, 4s. 6d.

30 Tamar Consols, £2½.

100 Wholesy, £1.

20 North Unity, £1½.

50 Severne, 25s.

10 Wheal Hender, £3.

20 Catherine & Jane, 12s.

1 Wheal Buller, £300.

1 Wheal Buller, £300.

1 South Caradóm.

5 Bolling Woll.

2 East Wheal Rose.

50 West Grenville, 5s.

20 Wheal Ludcott, \$2s.

he instructions, stating num-1 South Garras.
3 Ding Dong, £42 1/4.
1 Botallack.

Suller, 25s.

Su

DOLLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDILE STREET,
DON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in all DIVIDEND MINES,
are paying 20 per cent; also, in those of a PROGRESSIVE character,
promise of enhancing in value, and of becoming permanently safe inthe same time limiting this class of property from liability.
TRANSACTED in BANKIN, INSURANCE, RAILWAY, and other
at the closest price of the day.
It present quotations.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Botaliack,
Irake Walls, Gonamona, Hingston Down, Rosewarne, South Wheal
dige Cansols, Hingston Down, Rosewarne, South Wheal
dige Cansols, Redford Consols, Calatock Consols, Craddock
United, Great Wheal Baddern, Lady Bertha, Swanpool, Wh. Edward,
tt. Trainsact. sinets. at Co. are BUYERS of 500 Bedford Consols, 15s.; 50 Whea Singular Down, 25%.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. Cash given on receipt of transfer.

MR, JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to return bits sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support received from all parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER of the CITY OF LONDON.

Ill parts of the kingdom during the period he has been a BROKER of the CITY OF LONDON.

Mr. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN Mr. REYNOLDS continues to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN SHARES, BURNESS and SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, &c. Also, in EMGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES.

The very nature of mining property is such that it can only be reached by the adventurous; and, if not aimed at with due acaucha, directed by sound judgment, acquired by experience, is very hazardors; but copital employed in the development of mineral wealth, with these requisite essential to success, has generally been found pre-eminently profitable, the average return being found much greater than that upon any other kind of investment.

Legitimate mining has suffered much from the multiplication of ill-digested schemes, but good sound mines are unfoubtelly among the most profitable investments of British enpital.

There are now several good dividend-paying mines, with large reserves of ore, selling so as to pay a very large rate of interest; and others approaching a dividend-paying state, with prospects of improvement, that in all probability will realize large profits upon current prices, within a very moderate period.

Having great experience in mining, an extensive acquaintance with the best mines, and being in constant communication with the seat skilful agents, Mr. RENYROLDS is always in a position to give reliable information, and will have pleasure in giving such advice only to investors as he feels confident will result in mutual advantage.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES, No. 8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, DONO-The above continue to DEAL in the SHARES of all the leading DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES.—June 28, 1856.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. WM. MICHELL begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from No. 2, Crown-court, Threaducedle-street, to No. 3, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET.

ESSRS. WILLMOTT AND CO., of 68, OLD BROAD STREET, STOCK and SHARE DEALERS, are always BUYERS and SELLERS of DIVIDEND-PAYING and other PROMISING MINES. SALES and PURCHASES EFFECTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, the various STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES, and every description of security. A Stock Exchange List forwarded to all parties doing business with this firm.

List forwarded to all parties doing business with this firm.

R. WM. MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE
STREET, has FOR SALE the following SHARES, or any part, FREE OF
OMMISSION:

5 Doiling Well, £11½.

5 Doiling Well, £11½.

5 Duke of Cornwall.

5 Cubert, 2s. 6d.

10 South France, £23½.

10 South France, £23½.

10 South France, £23½.

10 South France, £23½.

10 Hingston Down, £3½.

5 North Basect, £3½.

10 Wheal Busier, £3½.

10 Wheal France, £3½.

10 Wheal Busier, £3½.

10 Wheal Busier, £3½.

20 Trewalls, £3½.

20 Trewalls, £3½.

20 Trewalls, £3½.

21 West Saton, £3½.

22 Trewalls, £3½.

23 Trewalls, £3½.

24 West Saton, £3½.

25 Ludeott, 30s.

26 Trewalls, £3½.

27 Trewalls, £3½.

28 Trewalls, £3½.

29 Trewalls, £3½.

20 Trewalls, £3½.

21 Trewalls, £3½.

22 Trewalls, £3½.

23 Trewalls, £3½.

24 Mary An, £3½.

25 Wheal Arthur, £3½.

25 Wheal Stoon, £37½.

26 Trewalls, £3½.

27 Trewalls, £3½.

28 Wheal Stoon, £37½.

28 Wheal Stoon, £37½.

29 Trewalls, £3½.

20 Trewalls, £3½.

21 Trewalls, £3½.

22 Trewalls, £3½.

23 Trewalls, £3½.

24 Mary An, £3½.

25 Wheal Arthur, £3½.

25 Wheal Stoon, £37½.

26 Trewalls, £3½.

27 Trewalls, £3½.

28 Wheal Arthur, £3½.

28 Wheal Stoon, £37½.

29 Trewalls, £3½.

20 Trewalls, £

AMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the

Mr. HERRON is of opinion that large profits will be made by those who now invest their money; and would suggest to parties holding stock at high prices the propriety of increasing their interests, thereby making a good average.

2. Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London. MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

R. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBBOKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

R. ALFRED VOSPER, ASSAYER, TAVISTOCK.

MR. M. W. BAWDEN, MINE BROKER, GENERAL ASSAYER, AND COMMISSION AGENT, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, I. QUIET STREET, BATH.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING PROPERTY.
WANTED.—West Polberro, Bryntall, Alfred Consols, Boscean, Wheal Zion, and Grambler and St. Aubyn.

MR. F. PEAKE, ACCOUNTANT, BROKER, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
(Late Managing Clerk to George Pye, Esq.)

MINING OFFICES.—Mr. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.
Offices of the West Wheal Virgin Tin Mining Company.

MINING OFFICES, UNY LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—
Mr. THOMAS TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the mining public generally, that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS at the above address as a SHARE. DEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT: and trusts by strict attention to the interests of those who may favour him with their orders to merit a slare of the patronage. Mr. Tazwarke flatters himself that being in daily communication with the best mining authorities of the day, and having had very considerable experience in practical mining, he is in a position to offer more than ordinary advice as to what uld invest, or otherwise, - Unv Lelant, Ju-

MR. R. TREDINNICK, BROKER, AND DEALER IN MINING
BANK, CANAL, and INSURANCE SHARES, has FOR SALE—
20 Shares in the Union Bank of London.
2 Builer Shares, paying £30 bi-monthly.
1 Basset, paying £10 to £12 bi-monthly.
2 Son. Frances, paying £10 to imnorthly.
30 Builer and Basset United.
10 South Condurrow.
10 South Condurrow.
100 South Condurrow.
100 South Condurrow.

Offices, 4, Austinfriars, Lone

WORKS, MILL STREET, EROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:— REFINED METALLIC DISMUTH. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC DISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this from has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally seknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

FOR SALE, MINERAL COURT MINE, MACHINERY, &c. POR SALE, MINERAL COURT MINE, MACHINERY, &c.

NR. T. P. THOMAS is instructed to SELI, BY AUCTION, at
Garraway's Coffee House, Change-aliey, Cornhill, London, on Wednesday,
the 2d July, 1856, at One o'clock precisely, the SETT of MINERAL COURT; 17 years
unexpired; dues 1-isht; minimum rent £30 per annum. Also, the 18 in. eylinder
PUMPING, DRAWING, and STAMPING ENGINE, with two 5 tons boilers, and
other materials on the naine.
For further particulars, apply to the auctioness 2. Crown-court, Threadneedlestreet; or at the company's offices, 98, Gray

SALE OF MININ

5 Providence.
2 East Basset
100 Great Vor.

100 Great Vor.

SALE OF MININ

1 Buller.

1 Buller.

10 North Baller.

10 North Baller.

10 North Baller.

10 Trewetha.

10 Occar Kitchen.

10 Occar Kenbes.

25 Queen of Dat.

10 Carnyorth.

26 Queen of Dat.

10 Carnyorth.

27 Auccarden.

10 Carnyorth.

27 Auccarden.

10 Carnyorth.

26 Queen of Dat.

10 Carnyorth.

27 Auccarden.

10 Carnyorth.

27 Auccarden.

10 Carnyorth.

26 Queen of Dat.

10 Carnyorth.

27 Auccarden.

28 Queen

OHN R. PIKE, MINING AUCTIONEER and SHAREBROKER, is prepared to TRANSACT BUSINESS in all DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE INES, at the closest marker rates. Shares bogget and sold on commission. South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, June 27, 1856.

R. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 10, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

MR. A. H. PATTERSON, C.E., LAUNCESTON, will UNDER-TAKE SURVEYS, PLANS, &c., of MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENG-AND, RELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY on all matters connected with FOREIGN and ENGLISH MINES, REDUCTION WORKS, MACHINERY, NEW PATENTS, &c. Every precaution taken to guard his clients from profitiess and deceptive schemes.

Foreign Correspondence must reach Mr. Hopkins free of expense.

38, Thurloe-square, Brompton.

MR. J. H. CLEMENT, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER
AND METALLURGIST.
OFFICE (First Floor), 4, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Patent processes examined, and the practicability of such being useful for operating
on large amounts of ores declared.
Agent for the Marble Springs Mining Company of California.

J. NO. W. PERKINS, F.C.S., MERCANTILE, AGRICULTURAL, AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.

J. W. PERKINS begs to inform his friends and the public interested in mines, agriculture, and mercantile transactions, that he may be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. ANALYSES and ASSAYS performed.

2, Poplar-terrace, Poplar.

JOHN CALVERT, SURVEYOR OF MINES, METALLURGICAL

OHN CALVERI, SURVETOR OF MINES, METALLURGICALS
CHEMIST, and MINERALOGIST, will INSPECT any MINING PROPERTY
in the neighbourhood of his present engagements, which are as follows:—Monigomeryshire, 21st June; Merionethshire, 24th June; Cardiganshire, 26th June; Franklenburg Mines, in Germany, 3d July; other mines in the neighbourhood, 10th to 25th
July; St. Austell, Cornwall, 30th July; Hayle, 2d August; Redcuth, 5th August;
British Association Meeting, Cheltenham, 12th August; Keswick, in Cumberland,
27th August; Alston Moor, &c.—Letters to be addressed Strand, London.

LIECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION OF ALL THE METALS FROM THEIR ORES.—Mr. CALVERT'S LATEST DISCOVERIES enable into TREAT ORES at the MOUTH of the MINE, thereby saving the great expense of carriage and fuel. His process is inexpensive, and entirely supersedes the disadvantages of the old acid method. Those who wish to avail themselves of this important invention, can apply to Mr. Henson, 113, Strand, London.

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, by a respectable person, of long experience in the trade, a SITUATION as MANAGER of a FORGE and MILL, or of BAR, SHEET, and PLATE MILLS.—Address, "L. D.," Mining Journal office, 28, Fleet-street, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, £1000—PARTNERSHIP OR RYTES and LEAD ORE MINE in North Wales, near to railway and smelting works, and oa which £1200 has been lately expended, is in WANT of a PARTNER with £1000, further to prosecute the works. There is now laid open and dry about 1500 tone (settimated) of barytes, with lead ore mixed through it, ready to get to surface. The annual return for this investment, from barytes alone, will give 50 to 60 per cent. profit. The sett is over a large extent of fine mineral ground, and presents an opportunity seldom met with.—Every information will be given to applications addressed "G. E.," Mining Journal office, 26, Ficet-street, London.

£6000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, on AMPLE SECURITY, by a large manufacturing firm, the above sum. The party advancing the above, may have an appointment of £250 per annum, or the option (if preferred) of becoming a partner.—Address, by letter only, to Messrs. Ecurbillons and Gunning, solicitors, Austinfriars, London.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The ADVERTISER, having the opportunity of profitably employing from £2000 to £5000, requires ONE or MORE PARTIES to JOIN in a NEW MANUFACTURE, yielding above £150 per cent. profit, on orders available to the extent of £20,000 per annum, secured by the exclusive monopoly of Letters Patent.—Apply, Messrs. Taylor and Co., 28, Cornhill, London.

O A K C H A R C O A L F O R S A
Apply to Joseph Walker, Parker, and Co., Lead Works, Chester. SALE.

N E W B O I L E R S F O R S A L E.—
ONE cylinder BOILER, 18 ft. × 4 ft. 9 in., with one 24 in. tube through.
ONE ditto, 20 ft. × 6 ft., with two 26 in. flues through, and steam chest.
ONE ditto, 12 ft. × 4 ft., with one 24 in. flue through, and steam chest.
The above are warranted manufactured from best Stafordainire plates.—For prices, apply to Thomas Pears and Sons, Highfields Works, Bilston, Staffordainire.

OKEL TOR MINE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a NUMBER OF SHARES in the above promising and valuable MINE.—Apply to "S. W.,"

FOR SALE.—10 Alfred Consols, £16 each; 1 Wheal Buller, £460.
Address to "X. Y. Z.," 2, New-terrace, Manor-street, Clapham.

RONSTONE.—The WENSLEYDALE MINING COMPANY are ready to CONTRACT for the SALE of ALL or PART of TWO extensive BEDS of IRONSTONE, of first-rate quality; the one extending over about 10 square miles, and averaging a yard in thickness; the other covering 16 quare miles, and averaging 2 yards in thickness; both situated in the vicinity of Hawes, Yorksbire. Offers are requested at a price per ton on the spot, the getting to be at the expense of the purchasers.—Application to be made to Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, mining engineer, Kettlewell, Yorkshire, who will show the ground, and give every information; or to Edward Bolton, 15, Benson's-buildings, Leeds, secretary to the company.

HEAL UNY.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT QUAR-TERLY MEETING of the adventurers will be HELD at No. 69, Lombard-street, London, on Tuesday, the 15th of July next.—The chair will be taken at One Colock productly.—June 26, 1856.

Just published, price Sixpence

EVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER
ENDING 31st MARCH, 1856; with a brief Outline of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines; to which is added a Table of the Dividends paid in 1855.

the Dividends paid in 1855.

Author of Bridgh Minos considered as a Magge of Incatignal,
Copies may be obtained at the Author's offices, 117 Bishopsgate-street Within;
and at the Mining Jeurnal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

JUN

Alarge at

in the pur

fall mine

f gentleme he relief of hat the occ he subject reted as th hi not belief

outended in res, should Lord Manufit the rat

late on the us no kind lored his m inty and fi

ting mines any mann ke the read

rere various aight be rat pen to the round to ne rould be to stitions to

ink that t

Mr. J. Y.

reduced in msound i

Mr. THOM
he remarks
for its object
hey should
sely thing t
h. 6d. per 1

gn ores, to

Mr. HARI hebill. Alt large class hall be rate

en in mo

eld under s

inue to pay nines liable o have that

innoxious

fair. The endall, Sir

attempt t

Mr. BOYL

the bill, h or of the a private ling like a f hich entit hich entit aid very li Il mine ad-hatever in

the countr

emanate He was

aged in par important a

he quarries he bill, and

t was but a

ectly willing hem, either he report w

ortance the n all its be efore it. he was anx

or elsewher Mr. Ston reportion of

If they and are, by ext and Cornwal are, by ext and Cornwal are introduced are introduced are introduced are introduced are introduced are and receive are still severe at a severe are a severe a severe a severe are a severe a se

n order to ay that th that in all i here is the whatever.

rown c Mr. W. 7

Original Correspondence.

INDUSTRY OF THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

SIR,-Very great changes for the better are now rapidly taking place in Australia. Owing to the recent check in emigration to the colonies, provisions, rents, &c., have been considerably reduced, and if the emigra-

provisions, rents, &c., have been considerably reduced, and if the emigration be only now increased gradually at the ratio of the increase in the colonial agricultural industry, so as to keep the price of the necessaries of life at a reasonable point, there will be no danger of any serious reaction again. The diggings are now almost covered with a great variety of appliances for the washing and the extraction of gold. There are, however, great complaints made of the imperfections of the gold crushing and extracting machinery, and every encouragement is offered both by the Legislative Council and the diggers to those who may establish themselves in the colony of Victoria to supply the gold fields with suitable machinery, &c.

The individual gettings at the diggings amongst the gold quartz crushers are by no means encouraging to hard-working parties, and much less to public companies; nevertheless, many of the systematic companies of diggers are doing exceedingly well in washing the auriferous debris. Were a public company to establish a place in Melbourne to manufacture machinery, &c., for the diggers, in connection with buying and melting gold and other metallic products, assaying, &c., it would do well; and such a concern, being at present so much wanted, would be well supported, and, doubtless, prove very reminerative to the shareholders, if properly and faithfully carried out. Some of the gold companies, before they finally wind-up their affairs in the colony, should take the above into their consideration, and take advantage of such a state of things.

Thurloc-square, June 24.

EVAN HOPKINS.

GOLD MINING IN AUSTRALIA.

SIR,-By the Marco Polo, I have received most interesting information from Melbourne, dated March 20, from sources on which I can rely. It ems that the elements of unbounded success are in the colony, as the last week's escort brought in no less than 74,000 ozs., the produce of six

last week's escort brought in no less than 74,000 ozs., the produce of six days' labour. Why cannot the gold companies get any? because not one appears ever to have made any active efforts to succeed. Their money and time have been alike wasted in fruitless negociations with the Government, or local courts, to obtain a monopoly of large pieces of ground, which, if obtained, they could hardly have retained against the strong arm of the main body of the diggers.

It is an actual fact, and wholly unaccountable, that whilst the Port Phillip Company was under Mr. Bland's management, at the Ovens—or, rather, under the management of his assistant, for Mr. Bland himself in general lives in a very nice house, belonging, it is said, to the shareholders, 276 miles away from the spot—he could not make anything; and yet, strange to say, Mr. Johnson commenced operations with much inferior machinery, not many hundred yards from the same spot, on the same vein of water, and has in an incredibly short space of time made 50,000!., and has just retired, having made a present of his claim, not yet worked out, to his own men.

to his own men.

I should like the Port Phillip shareholders to peruse two documents, which are—1. Despatch to their managing director in London, from Mr. George Stephens, dated March 17, per George Marshall; 2. Letter written by the same gentleman, of the same date, and per the same ship, to Capt. Vetch, R.E., Admiralty.

Unless the shareholders take their affairs into their own hands speedily, it will only take a short time to spend their last farthing by the proceedings in the colony; whereas, by a little activity on their part, this may yet be made a paying company. The Colonial Gold, I am afraid, is beyond redemption; and I only wish the directors of these two companies could hear what was said at Melbourne.

H. GUEDALLA.

June 25.

STEAM GENERATION IN BOILERS.

-Having concluded some experiments involving the nature of steam eneration in boilers, and being before in possession of some observations relating to the same little-known rationale, I will trouble you to publish them for the observance of anti-boiler explosion inventors, and for behoof of all wiseacres in this opprobrium doctorum of the arts and manufactures.

of all wiseacres in this opprobrium doctorum of the arts and manufactures.

Imprimis, I have had a portable gas bottle sometime in use as a steam boiler, 4 ft. 6 in. long, and 12½ in. diameter. The original thickness of sheet-iron, 1-9th of an inch, and proved for portable gas to 32 atmospheres, as stated by the badge upon it. Present thickness of part exposed to the fire for five years, 1-20th of an inch.

A little time ago this boiler was worked quite empty and dry, and having a powerful well furnace under it, with bar surface equal to 2½ square feet, it was red hot upon about one-third of its lower surface—that is, ½ square feet. In this state the hot contents of a feeding globe, containing 4 gallons of water, was let slowly into it, which produced a roaring sound, but never steam enough to raise the safety-valve and bar, from which the weight had been taken, leaving the resistance equivalent to 10 lbs, per square inch. As the steam again rose, the scrial matters were collected, but presented on examination no hydrogen, but only atmospheric air.

The boiler was again—that is, on another subsequent occasion—very nearly emptied of water by evaporation and left to cool, and the safety-valve was replaced, and 1 cubic foot of impure hydrogen passed into the boiler and all made tight, the valve loaded to 30 lbs, per inch, and on the mixture being exploded by a particular contrivance the boiler was neither burst nor strained, a little puff came through the valve, and the rest worked a 4-in. steam-engine 42½ strokes.

About nine months ago. I had an experiment on hand which required

burst nor strained, a little puff came through the valve, a 4-in. steam-engine $42\frac{1}{2}$ strokes.

About nine months ago, I had an experiment on hand which required the steam to be kept up at 50 lbs. per inch for 36 hours consecutively, with so little use of steam as that, with the boiler full of water to within 2 in. of the top at commencement, it had only wasted to 6 in. from $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. At the conclusion of the experiment, I set the engine on to fill the boiler, and singular to say that, although the steam had only just frittered at the valve all day, the first stroke of the pump produced a roaring sound, with a more vigorous action of the engine, and with the second and folwith a more vigorous action of the engine, and with the second and following strokes strong and convulsive puffs of steam from the safety-valve, and from two joints on the top of the boiler, which I firmly believe would have burst had I not opened a \(\frac{3}{2} \) in, steam way, which puffed spasmodically, like the escape or eduction pipe of an ordinary high-pressure engine, with a describe spile valve.

have burst had I not opened a \(\frac{1}{2}\) in, steam way, which percentage and cally, like the escape or eduction pipe of an ordinary high-pressure engine, with a defective slide valve.

This peculiar fact led me to think upon the subject, and, if possible, eliminate theoretically the cause, but not succeeding to my satisfaction I made an experiment on purpose to prove whether the obviously apparent cause was the real cause—that is, had the residue of water in the boiler attained a higher boiling point than 280° Fah., the equivalent of 50 lbs. per

square inch?

Requiring more steam generally than one of these gas bottles would produce, I set two others side by side with the first, the furnace being under the end of the last new one, which for the sake of clearness I shall designate C, the first, or old one, A, and the middle one B. A \(\frac{3}{2} \) in. steam pipe \(\frac{1}{2} \) in the distribution of the same of the end of the last new one, which for the sake of clearness I shall designate C, the first, or old one, A, and the middle one B. A ½-in, steam pipe collected the steam from each, and threw it into a common pipe, I inch diameter. The feed water entered A, whose overflow passed into B, and of this into C. The furnace heated one end of C, the flue heat passing by deflection under B, then under A, and thence into the chimney. I next inserted a thermometer into each boiler, through a stuffing box, dipping

inserted a thermometer into each boiler, through a stuffing box, dipping low down into the water, and the first time I operated with the arrangement was on the occasion of another long operation of 26 hours. The furnace-heated boiler (i. e. C) had its stoom sp in 1 hour (i. e., at boiling); the second, B, in 1 hour 40 minutes; the third, A, in 2½ hours, the thermometric indication being at the end of 2° 20° the same in all (i. e., 212°). After 6 hours working I examined the thermometers, when that of A stood at 280° 5° Fah., that of B at 284° Fah., and that of C at 290° Fah. Upon sliding each thermometer upwards, so as to raise the bulbs out of the aqueous into the vaporiform medium, that of A fell to 280°, that of B to 280°, and that of C to 280° also. Having slidden the thermometers down again, I returned to my occupation, the boilers going on with feed, and discharging ateam at 60 lbs. per inch elasticity.

At the end of 12 hours I examined them again, when the thermometer of A was at 282°, that of B at 290°, and that of C at 300°. Upon changing the locus of the thermometer as before, they all fell to 280° Fah., as before. At this stage of the experiment there was no necessity for further progression, the rationals of many steam-boiler explosions being thus fully developed, and the method of avoidance as fully indicated; but my ohemical business not being finished. I restored the thermometers, and went to work.

s not being finished. I restored the thermometers, and went to work.

standing at 285°, B at 298°, and C at 312°, which regained their normal indications, by being slidden out of the water. At the end of my process $(i.~e_{\gamma}, 28\frac{1}{3}$ hours from the first commencement with the boilers, and 26 hours of steam generation at full working pressure; the thermometer of A stood at 290°, that of B at 310°, and that of C at 326° Fah., all of them follows:

A stood at 290°, that of B at 310°, and that of C at 326° Fah., all of them falling to 280° on being withdrawn from the water into the steam medium. Here, then, are conclusive data, suggesting certain rules to be rigorously adopted by all steam manufacturers who would avoid the casualty of mysterious explosions:—

ously adopted by all steam manufactures.

of mysterious explosions:—

1. Never feed one or more boilers with surplus water that has been boiled a long time in another boiler of the series, but feed each boiler separately.

2. When boilers working singly, and fed singly, are accustomed to be worked (at high pressure especially) for a great many consecutive hours, or night and day, for a week or weeks, let them be as often as convenient, or once a week at least, blown completely empty of water, and filled with the convenient of the service of

fresh, ere resuming work.

3. In the winter season always prefer for boiler feed water that drawn from a well or running stream, and on no occasion suffer thaw water to be used for feed water.

—June 25.

WM. RADLEY, Ch. E.

RATING MINES TO THE POOR.

SIR,-Notwithstanding the efforts which are being made by mine ad centurers generally to prevent the passing of the Rating of Mines Bill, I am bound to admit that at present it appears very doubtful whether any considerable benefit will result from their labours; yet, as we must still hope for ultimate success, I would urge increased efforts on the part of those interested, rather than their allowing the slightest feeling of despair to check them in their endeavour to accomplish the task they have so nobly

It appears that 40 years since the lords invariably paid the rates, and continued to do so until within the last 17 years, when the adventurers commenced to pay, taking the mines at a reduced royalty, in order that they might not be losers. This being the fact, the provisions of the bill are by some considered not so unjust as at first sight they seemed to be; for, although any further taxation would tend greatly to discourage the adventurers in comparatively worthless mines, it is doubtful whether by securing an equitable division of the burden, instead of permitting it to be borne by the few mines which are unfortunate enough to be taxed at present, it would not be less oppressive on all. In the majority of instances the working miner is a rate-payer at present, consequently he would, undoubtedly, be benefited by the bill, as from the fact that the ratable property in each parish would be considerably increased, the rate necessary per cent. would be proportionably diminished. It is, however, agreed by those most in favour of the bill that the passing of it is calculated to cause violent agitation throughout the mining districts, and might permanently violent agitation throughout the mining districts, and might permanently affect the spirit of mining enterprise, which assertion alone should be sufcient evidence against further steps to carry the measure.

With regard to adventurers resident in Cornwall, the difference in the

amount of rates for which they would be called upon would, in most in-stances, be insignificant, as by paying on the produce of the mine they would, of course, reduce them on all other portions of their ratable pro-perty; but, it is the out-adventurers on whom the weight will fall, as, for the most part, the mines worked by them are such as require the largest perty; but, it is the out-adventurers on whom the weight will fall, as, for the most part, the mines worked by them are such as require the largest amount of circumspection and economy, even under present circumstances, to make them remunerative. Yet the number of miners employed in these unprofitable mines is quite as large as those engaged in others; and it becomes a matter for serious consideration whether the smallest amount of discouragement would not prevent the working of such mines altogether; and thus, instead of causing those who consider that they now bear more than their share of the local taxes to be benefited, would, by withdrawing the employment, and consequently the means of self-support, from a large number of working minors, make the pressure even greater than now.

Camborne, June 24.

THE ECONOMY OF MINING-A "PRACTICAL MINER."

Sin, -- It is possible that parties wholly destitute of mining knowledge may fancy that the ability to well work the "pick and gad," of itself constitutes the practical niner, in the highest sense of the term; but, I beg to assure Mr. Hopkins, that niners themselves, who were early taught so to do, do not for a single moment enminers themselves, who were early taught so to do, do not for a single moment entertain such an idea, well knowing that of necessity it embraces a great deal more; still many of them flatter themselves that it is highly possible to become thoroughly practical without first visiting and examining for themselves all the mineral veins and formations in which they occur over the entire globe. Had Tubal Cain insimulated in his day that he was capable of forming an estimate of the probable value of mineral property over the entire world, and exploring the same, with as much propriety as future generations, people living in our times might smile at his self-conceit; but miners now-a-day do not consider themselves as fairly and courteously treated when put down as ignorant of their business, simply because they have not been celebrated as travelling reporters, and because a few of Aunt Betty's blockhead sons have filled their mines with cross-cuts.

If being bred in enlightened mining districts, and from childbood guided and instructed by old, intelligent miners, many of whom have themselves wrought in foreign fields, and attentively noticed phenomena peculiar thereto, and early descending and working in the bowels of the earth, carefully making their own observations, and also at aurface in shode-pits, &c.,—If such a course of training, combined with a study of the best authors on mining and the cognate sciences, of themselves cannot equip the two best authors on mining and the cognate sciences, of themselves cannot equip the most important discoveries, and most economically developed mines in new field most important discoveries, and most economically developed mines in new field most important discoveries, and most economically developed mines in new field most important discoveries, and most economically developed mines, if they would take the troble of viciting Cornwall for that purpose, passing by a wast number of qualified mining agents; but if they require two miners, who must also thoroughly understand the hig tertain such an idea, well knowing that of necessity it embraces a great deal more

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT CWM AVON, AND THE GOVERN-MENT INSPECTOR OF THE DISTRICT.

your Journal of June 14 a letter appeared, signed "Justice," clearly and lared to give utterance to his opinion on colliery inspectors appointments, in the fournal of May 31. Had your correspondent, "Justice," confined himself to facts,

dared to give utterance to his opinion on colliery inspectors appointments, in the Journal of May 31. Had your correspondent, "Justice," confined himself to facts, as one would naturally be led to suppose he would have done from his assumed signature, there would have been no further notice taken of his epistle, believing, as a "Candidate" does, that every man has a just right to give utterance to his sentiments against incollerance or persecution, by whomscover perpetrated.

Take a sample of the candour and honesty of "Justice," Speaking of a "Candidate" qualifications for a coal mine inspector, appointment, he remarks:—"1 should like to be informed what county or borough Members know of the particular qualifications for a coal mine inspector, appointment, he remarks:—"1 should like to be informed what county or borough Members know of the particular qualifications for a coal mine inspector, appointment, he remarks:—"1 should like to be informed what county or borough Members know of the particular qualifications of which we have a subject of borough and county Members, whose wishes, as he thought, the Scoretary of State would only be too happy to graify." A more flagrant injustice, I advisedly assert it, could not have been prepertated by any one against a "Candidate" than has been done by your correspondent in the above paragraph. The real object he had in view in writing such a paragraph I conceive to be a justification of the examiners (from whom he may possibly hope some future benefit) in the appointment of Mr. Thomas Evans, contrary to the recommendations of the parliamentary committee, and also the united decisions of coiliery owners.

Against Mr. Evans personally I have no ill-will, nor would I at all, or in any way, disparage his character or abilities; but, at the same time, I may be allowed to remind "Justice" that had he read "Candidate" letter, as I doubt not your numerous sensible readers have seen and been convinced, that "Candidate" it doubt not your numerous sensible readers have seen and bee

emmend me to the Secretary of State as a candidate in every

strongly recommend me to the Secretary of State as a candidate in every way of fied to be an inspector of coal mines.

"Justice" will see that I failed, not because I was not qualified for such as ment, but solely, as the examiners told me in my examination, that I had so a "seven years" colliery manager. May I hope, therefore, that bereafter "Im will in all future communications act the part of an honest and tratafal come

MINE MANAGEMENT-DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

Some time ago all the mining captains, or managers, were put down as the aly sinners existing, from their afleged manner of doi: sinners existing, from their sueged manner or doing various in mining transition, and as their backs were pretty broad, and had the reputation of being verience and the instructions that were larger to the instructions that were larger to the instructions and the contract of the contra

only simpers existing, from their alleged manner of doing business in mining transactions, and as their backs were pretty broad, and had the reputation of being very thick-skinned, they managed to get over all the insinuations that were made space them. These times, however, passed away, and the captains were allowed to live a little quiet, when all the fault was thrown on the mining brokers: now, all which there may be some objectionable ones connected with the body, yet three with the many highly respectable grattlemen amongst them, who do business as benedy any member of the Stock Exchange.

However, now to the point: what I contend for is this, that the great dollness are prevalent in mining matters is not attributable to the mining agents, or allogically to their kingoranes (for many of them I have known for years), but more, too frequently, to a "cique," formed in London, and called a "committee of management, so long as they carry out their duties as intended by the emissive of management, so long as they carry out their duties as intended by the emissive of management, so long as they carry out their duties as intended by the emissive of management, so long as they carry out their duties as intended by the emissive of management, so long as they carry out their duties as intended by the emissive of management, so long as they carry out their duties as intended by the emissive of management, so long as they carry out their duties as intended by the emission of the control of

THE NEW MOTIVE POWER (TO SUPERSEDE STEAM) FOR THE PROPULSION OF LARGE SHIPS, &c.

THE PROPULSION OF LARGE SHIPS, &c.

Sta,—Having had my attention drawn to an advertisement in your Journal of My
24, of the invention of a new motive power (particularly adapted to the propulsion's
large ships at sea), by Mr. Jackson, of Rathbone-place, I consider it but just to Mr.
Jackson and myself to state that at the beginning of last April I sent a plan or drawing of an Aughto-admospheric engine, with a full explanation, to the Admiralty, when
it remained several weeks, when my plan was returned, but the aplanatory mode advantage
has been taken of what I considered would be in confidential and honourable such
has been taken of what I considered would be in confidential and honourable such
has been taken of what I considered would be in confidential and honourable such
has been taken of what I considered would be in confidential and honourable such
has been taken of what I considered would be in confidential and honourable such
has been taken of what I considered would be in an order person
year to a such that the such as the such as the such
results of the such as the such as the such as the such
results of the such as the such as the such as the such
andopt the same means to accomplish it. That a motive power can be obtained by the
combined pressure of water and air is positive, but its application to an engine
ship would be more difficult than to an engine on land, as the consideration. In conclusion, as
hip would be more difficult than to an engine on land, as the more proposed to the such as t

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

Sin,—A letter appeared in your last Journal, dated chili, April II, and signed a Disinterested Ere Witness," professing to give information on the affiring this map pany in Chili. It is no part of the duty of the directors of the company in compile the medical part of the manual three many fadure, insorted in the newspapers for purposes too obvious to retire to be special any shareholder, who may desire information on the state of the company same will always obtain it on calling at this office.

17. Gracechurch-street, June 25.

FORT BOWEN MINE, AND ITS MEDICAL MANAGEMENT

FORT BOWEN MINE, AND ITS MEDICAL MANAGEME Siz,—Subservient with the general management of the Fort Bowen Minippany's affairs in New Grandal, I will venture to say a few words on the neighbours of the Fort Bowen Minippany's affairs in New Grandal, I will venture to say a few words on the neighbours. The same statement of the formation of the company for two year feel an interest in their affairs, more particularly the effect of the climate of the sorry to be the least responsible for such management as it has hithert to but the medical management. I have to boast of, and which is the purport of the munication to you. The first 12 or 18 months of its existence, before my meet, was one continued seems of death, disease, and horrors of the worst does which I will not presume upon your space now to describe. The following received instructions to leave the St. Jago Mines, of which I was medical of one year without a single death, and proceed to the Fort Bowen Mine, totak of the ruine, and I remained in charge for a period of nearly two years, during time no desthat occurred in the company's staff, except one man, who did after my taking pressession, and ho was an intemperate langer-on of the people. Every inctance of sickness afterwards always yielded to moper and not one death took place. After the expiration of my term the compan corry to say, have, unw isely, and with a faile notion of excounty, and on their works; and what has been the result! The last report I had was, the of the staff had died, the rest had deserted, and were in the hospital at Cloica, and analy stated in my medical report, that the climate; but I still maintain what manager was expected shortly to leave the country in consequence of ill a course, attributed to the bad effect of the climate; but I still maintain what is not be a single and the staff had died in my medical report, that the climate; but I still maintain what is a leave the course in the hospital at Cloica, and the word of the course, attributed to the bad effect of the climate; anily stated in my medical report, that the climate is and particular constitutions, with proper saniary menith in Veragues as in any other tropical country.

St. Paul's-road, Camden New Town, June 25. HENRY COLSTON, SUITERS.

NAMUR AND LIEGE, AND MONS AND MANAGE RAHWAYS.—I meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern. Bishopsgate, on Mo Joseph Cary in the chair). The report stated that the balf-yearly reat fort and Liége line had been regularly roceived from the company of the Great of France, and duly applied to the payment of the interest on the 61,360 de and the redemption of 155 of them, reducing the number to 61,365. The following show the development of the coal and goodstraffle—in 1851, 339, 014 tons, 1832 1833, 502,5341, 109. 509,613; and 1855, 634,744 tons. A large quantity of each of the Government stations, Charleroi and Tamines, was lost to the line for fusal of the State railway authorities to grant to those stations the same source of construction, will in all probability be opened for traffic in the coary year, and largely increase the traffic of the Mons and Haumont line sources of construction, will in all probability be opened for traffic in the coary year, and largely increase the traffic of the Mons and Manage line. The act the six months showed balance (being cash in hand), 5700, 1s, 8d. After cussion the report and accounts were unamimously adopted. Upon a resold submitted that a dividend of 4 france per share should be declared, it was considerable length that it was desirable it should be postponed until after the had received an award by the arbitrators appointed to decide the payment that the declares and the declared of the Adoption of the State of t NAMUR AND LIEGE, AND MONS AND MANAGE RAILWAYS man received an award by the arbitrators appointed to decide the paymet terest, a question that has hitherto-caused some difference between the barreholders. This award was important, as it was final. The Chairma the question as to whether the dividend should be declared, Mr. Field pramendment, that the declaration of a dividend should be proposed an arbitrators had made their award. The amendment was unanimously at Parry was re-elected a director; and Capt. Greig, another of the retirit having tendered his resignation, Mr. Barrow was elected as his successor, man said the next question was one of considerable importance to their of the Mono and Manage line; and although it would not be advisable parties, he could assure them they were responsible. The directors we they should have the assistance of three of the shareholders to form a sasist them in the negociations; Mr. J. Field, Mr. Bingden, and Mr. Alten appointed the committee. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and diminated the proceedings.

RATE OF INTEREST PAID BY RAILWAY STOCK, ... The following the cent shows the rates of interest per cent, per annum yielded by ordinary ning

	Mr Her	il-year.	85 0 I
Bristol and Exeter	E3 0	0	2 18 1
Birkenhead, Lancas., and Chesh. (27 1/2 l. sh.)	3 10	11/2	3 19
Dublin and Belfast	5 2	3 1	4 8 1
Eastern Counties		8 %	
East Lancashire	4 6		
Edinburgh and Glasgow	3 6		
Glasgow and South-Western	4 5	0%	
Great Northern	6 5		4 19
Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	4 13		9 10 5
Great Western	3 18	11/	e 15 1
Great Western of Canada	5 15	1	a 12 .
Kendal and Windermere		6%	4 19 (
Lancaster and Carlisle	5 1	4	4 10 1/
Lancaster and Presion	5 15		4 6 1
Lancaster and Fresion	4 9		4 15 5
	5 10		
London, Brighton, and South Coast	5 0		
London and North-Western Stock	5 9	216	4 17
London and South-Western	4 18	0%	
Midland Great Western			4 10
Midland Stock	4 13		4 8
Midland, Birmingham, and Derby	4 13		4 15
North-Eastern Berwick Stock	5 7	4	4 7
North-Eastern York Stock	5 8	4	4 16
Scottish Central	4 16	13 secretario	4 19
Scottish Midland	4 12	the consequence	1 10 1
South-Eastern	6 0	516	1.00

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—A portrait model of the fav actor, Mr. Charles Kean, has just been completed, and placed in the chief of this well-known exhibition. The character selected is that of Maddh, contume exact in every respect as Mr. C. Kean appeared at the Frinces? The excellent position used admirable manner with which this figure has be pleted give the model such an appearance of life, that the visitor can hard ha is looking on a work of art, to life-like in the general effect.

THE MINES RATING BILL

Alarge and inducatial public meeting of gentlemen interested in mining ry, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday perty, was not taking into consideration the prejudicial tendency of the purpose of the House of Commons for the as all mines to the relief of the poor. Among those present were Mr In HP., Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Thomas Field, Mr. John Procter, Mr. Thomas Field, Mr. John Procter, Mr. Drotter, Mr. J. H. Murchison, Mr. J. Y. Watson, Mr. Charles ck, Mr. Adam Murray, Mr. H. S. Stokes (Mayor of Truro), Mr. T. att, Mr. Richard Hallett, Mr. Thomas Harrison, Mr. Hoppe, Mr. J. am, Mr. Hubbersty, Mr. E. Boyle, Mr. Cumberlege, Thomas Campand a large number of other gentleme

Mr. John Taylon, jun., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he occupied the chair on this occasion at the desir The CHARMAN said he occupied the chair on this occasion at the desire spatience who took a great interest in the question of rating mines to be relief of the poor; and he cutered heartily on the duty, because he felt is the occasion demanded all the efforts they could bring to bear upon the subject. He must blame himself for some degree of apathy, interested as their firm was in mining, but it arose from the fact that they illust believe the time had arrived for a few gentlemen in the West of ligital to pass a measure adverse to mining property. The principle he intended for was that copper, lead, tin, blende, zinc, and all metallic ses, should be exempt from rating to the poor, on the ground taken by led Masafield, who decided that mining for these metals should be excluded in the rate. He conceived that the statute of Elizabeth was founded in the rate. He conceived that the statute of Elizabeth was founded in the rate. He conceived that the extrainty of the other. He need not like on the distinction between quarries of stone and coal, where there was no kind of doubt as to the amount of risk, but the miner, who extend his mine in expectation of a rich vein, was subject to great uncernity and frequent disappointment. He, however, doubted the policy of stag mines altogether, and thought it very impolitic they should be rated asymanner, to the adventurer or the occupier. As miners, they should be the ready course of opposing the rating of mines in every way. There we various arguments brought to bear on the mode in which mines sightly rated, such as plant and machinery, which would lay their affairs yet to the odious inspection of the Excise Office, in a manner too well any to need any further comment at his hands. Their simplest course will be to oppose the bill by all legitimate means, such as presenting with the tother would allow an injustice to be done to the adventurers a mining enterprise, by adopting the distinction which this bill sought establish.

Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S. (firm of Watson and Cuell), p tiemen who took a great interest in the question of rating mines to

M) FOR

seises to the House of Commons, or by means of a memorial to the berament, so as to put them in possession of the facts; for he did not the that they would allow an injustice to be done to the adventurers a ming enterprise, by adopting the distinction which this bill sought stabils.

In J. I. WATSON, F.G.S. (firm of Watson and Cuell), proposed the her resolution—That this meeting is of opinion that the bill lately inbuded into Parliament, entitled "The Rating of Mines Bill, 1856," amound in principle, calculated to discourage legitimate mining, and pinloss to the working miner.

In Tronas Firld seconded the resolution; and said he agreed with the rearks of the Chairman as to the tendency of the bill, which had it alogical the relief of the landowner. The question was, whether by shouldallow the bill to pass, or unite to oppose it? This bill is not the spin one, which paid only a nominal rate of duty. If had been stated for the Solect Committee of the House of Commons that miners were miss as to the amount of dues they contracted to pay, but he was not repard to concur in this statement, as the opposite had always been mised by all those with whom he was connected.

It Hanasox thought that they ought to know the true provisions of Islal. Although it states that it is proper the occupier should be rated, here dass would be exempt. The first clause states that the mine hall be rated in respect to the lords' dues, whether reserved in kind or kan in mony. The second clause states, that whether the mine ball using the proper the cocupier should be rated, here also would be exempt. The first clause states that the mine hall be rated in respect to the lords' dues, whether reserved in kind or kan in mony. The second clause states, that whether the mine ball is a label to the poor-rates; and he would suggest that they should seek have that modified, so as to get the lord to pay, when the bill would sincaious to all kinds of adventurers. He had been an adventurer for any past, and the support of the proposed to the consis

TOUTH SEM IN Thousand

Mr. STOKES, as the Chairman of the committee appointed at the late meeting at Truro, would only be expressing the opinion of a very large reportion of the adventurers in Cornwall, when he stated that the bill was masound in principle, and that on the face of it the wrong party was taxed. If they analysed its clauses they would be found to introduce a new feature, by extending the principle of rating not only to the whole of Devon and Cornwall, but throughout the country at large. He had attended the committees, and did not conceive that they were actuated by any other notives than those which were strictly honourable; and, as far as his experience went, he had no cause to complain. But let us see why they have introduced the measure, and supported it so strongly. They said that for a series of years the dues were received in kind, and up to 1836 he lords were rated on their dues in kind as occupiers of the soil, but in that year a new principle was established, and it was decided that if the addreceived his dues in money they were exempt. Since that time a large reportion of the mines have been exempt from the poor-rate, though there were still some lords in Cornwall who insist on receiving the dues in kind, any that the lords shall not be rated for the future, and ignore the fact that in all mining setts, whether the dues are received in money or in kind, here is the stipulation that the money shall be paid without any deductions thatere. When arguing with the lords upon the injustice, they, simply cause some setts are reserved in kind, introduce a grand sweeping measure

to embrace every mine in Cornwall and England. But he contended the

to embrace every mine in Cornwall and England. But he contended the knew that practically the adventurers should not be taxed at all. He knew that practically the adventurer would ultimately have to pay, charge it upon whom you will, and whether it be a large or small tax; but such was a mining property, that it cannot bear any additional tax. It was attended with more than ordinary risk, and ought to be considered of such an exceptional character as to be entirely exempt from taxation. It was so looked upon on the Continent, in France, Belgium, and Spain; and if they went back to the case which came before Lord Mansfield, it was decided that a mine was not ratable because attended with great risk and loss. This was followed up by another Judge, who said that it might fairly be inferred that the Legislature did expressly exempt metallic minerals; and Lord Mansfield caused enquiries to be made in the Duchy of Cornwall, when it was reported by a serjeant-at-law, that looking at its nature and casualties it might be inferred that the Legislature might fairly be presumed to have exempted mines. Mr. Stokes then proceeded to make some observations on the attempt to class a mine in the same category as a farm, and concluded by expressing a wish that the bill, which was of such a prejudicial character, would receive the defeat it so justly deserved.

Mr. Hundersty, of Derbyshire, said that had the bill been confined in its operations to Devon and Cornwall it would not have excited attention in other parts, but as its provisions were to be extended to the whole mining population of England, it was looked upon with great alarm by the miners of Derbyshire, who, for the most part, were free from, and had been exempt from such an impost. In his opinion, the bill was not only an attempt to commit an act of injustice, but he looked upon it as an infraction of the statute of Elizabeth, which defined what rating should be. He considered that property had its rights, and ought to have its duties. If any property should be exempt

Mr. Bransey suggested that they should all adopt the Cornish motto of "One and all."

The motion was not from the sheir and world with the control of the co

The motion was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman, in reference to Mr. Harrison's remarks, conceived there

The motion was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman, in reference to Mr. Harrison's remarks, conceived there was a degree of fairness in taxing the lord.

Mr. J. H. Murchison said, that after the unanimous feeling displayed by the meeting with regard to the first resolution, it would only be necessary for him to proceed to read the terms of the petition he held in his hand, [which, with the resolutions, will be found in our advertising columns]. Having read the petition he begged to move its adoption, and that Mr. Masterman, M.P., be requested to present the same, and the other Members for the City be solicited to support the prayer in the House of Commons. They had been told by some of those who support the present measure that if the bill passed it would not be felt by the mining community. It was all very well to make a remark of that kind to induce others to accede to the measure; but at the meeting held at Truro the gentleman who drew the bill for the imposition of this rate stated that the subject was of great importance and magnitude, and seriously affected the interests of the county of Cornwall. This gentleman must have been well acquainted with the views and opinions of the promoters of the bill, and, therefore, it is clear that they were aware of the serious effect it would have on the mining interest. For his own part, he thought that every mining adventure, which undoubtedly required considerable time and a large outlay during its progress, should receive every encouragement. But if an additional tax were imposed upon it, there could be no doubt it would discourage this description of property as an investment. Every one knew that shareholders now frequently complained that dues were oppressive, and if to these an additional tax is added, it would unquestionably tend to discourage enterprise. They were told that a mine brought into a district a large extra population, but he contended that it should not be taxed for employing the industrial classes. Again, it was said that whe district. He held in his hand a statement which had not paid any dividend during the year. From this he found that those mines, in 1855, sold ore to the amount of 360,000*L*, and taking the amount of dues at 1-15th, it would give the sum of 24,000*L* as the royalty on that amount; and, therefore, the tax on the adventurers ought not to be increased. With regard to the effect of mines on the districts in which they were situate, he would take as an example the parish of Gwinear, which had lately become a most important mining district. Here he found that in 1848 the rate during the year amounted to 2s. 8d. in the 1*L*, whilst in 1855, notwithstanding the dearness of provisions, the average rate was only 2s. in the 1*L*; consequently, so far amounted to 2s. 8d. in the 1l., whilst in 1855, notwithstanding the dearness of provisions, the average rate was only 2s. in the 1l.; consequently, so far from mining being injurious to the parish, it has quite the contrary effect. In Redruth, in 1851, the rates were 2s. 3d. in the 1l.; and in 1855, despite the general dearness of provisions, they were only 2s. 6d. in the 1l. After the detailed manner in which the gentlemen who had preceded him had entered into the question, he was quite sure that it would not be necessary for him to enter at any length into it, and he would, therefore, content himself by proposing the adoption of the petition.

Mr. HANCOCK (firm of Hancock and Sharp) had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, and in doing so, stated that he was interested in a company in which for the last six years the shareholders had raised 15,000l, in calls, and had received for ore 12,000l., which made a capital of 27,000l, and they were not yet in a dividend-paying state. Out of this sum the

in calls, and had received for ore 12,000%, which made a capital of 27,000%, and they were not yet in a dividend-paying state. Out of this sum the lord received for dues 1000%; labour had cost 15,000%, and merchant's bills, and other charges, to the amount of 9000%, and had thus expended 25,000%. Notwithstanding this, who attempted to tax them?—Why, the very men who had received such immense advantages from them. They were told by Mr. Darke that the agriculturist received no benefit from the mines.—Don't they? What, he would ask, had become of the 15,000% they had expended in labour? The miller and others in the district could tell.

Mr. Hausson «greeted hefore the metion was put to the meeting.

Mr. Harrison suggested, before the motion was put to the meeting, that a clause should be introduced into the petition relative to the doctor

that a clause should be introduced into the petition relative to the doctor and club fund, with a view of showing that the miners supplied by this means the wants of the poor employed by them; stating, at the same time, that should the rate be imposed on the adventurers, they would be under the necessity of withholding this boon to the working miner, who would then, in the event of sickness or accident, be thrown on the Union.

The Chairman preferred the petition as it was, and thought it met the requirements of the case. In his evidence before the Committee, on the previous day, he had fully entered into the point.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Harrison, the following gentlemen were elected a committee to watch the proceedings in the House of Commons and in the Select Committee, and to adopt the necessary steps to defeat the bill:

—Messrs, J. Taylor, jun., Richard Taylor, Thomas Field, J. H. Murchison, J. Y. Watson, Charles Hancock, Edward Crease, Henry Crease, R. Hallett, J. Painter, E. Boyle, and J. Cumberland, with power to add to their number.

Mr. H. Peer said it was an admitted fact that, though the Committee were appointed, it must have funds to meet the necessary expenses incidental to its proceedings, and provide for any contingencies that may arise; and he would, therefore, propose that a subscription list should be at once need for that purpose.

at once opened for that Mr. Thomas FIELD h t purpose.

had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, in-Aft. Thomas Field had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, masmuch as nothing could be done without the sinews of war. Mr. Field then referred to the fact, that he attended a mine meeting that day (the Great Alfred), where they were, under the head of doctor and club, paying on an average 125t. per annum. They were raising about 1000t. Great Alfred), where they were, mader the fleat of doctor and clan, paying on an average 125t. per annum. They were raising about 1000t. worth of ore monthly, and paid 1-60th dues. If they were assessed to the poor, the rate would not exceed from 50t to 60t. per annum, whilst they pay the whole of the doctor and club money, and, therefore, do really assist to support their own poor. If this fund were withheld, instead of paying 126t., as at present, they would only have to pay 60t.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was briefly acknowledged, terminated the proceedings which were throughout conducted with much

minated the proceedings, which were throughout conducted with much spirit; all parties present being evidently alive to the necessity of using their utmost exertions to defeat the contemplated measure.

RATING OF MINES TO THE POOR. THIRD DAY-TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

The committee re-assembled at 12 o'clock, and after a short delay, owing to the absence of one of the witnesses summoned, proceeded to examine

Mr. Danker (of Penzamoe). He said he ways as oblicitor, precising in Cornwill, and had resided in the county about 10 years, and had develed expected in Cornwill, and had resided in the county about 10 years, and had develed expected in Cornwill, and had resided in the county about 10 years, and the develed expected in the House of Levile. The origin of rating turned upon the statute of Elizabeth, which readered every occupier of land, houses, and coal nines subset 10 the county of the c

ceived the actual and sole test of rating. The dues generally ranged from 1.15th to 1.15th of 1.15th of the value of the ore raised. There would be no difficulty in fixing the annual test as the amount of dues paid to the lord for the year preceding be the annual value. He considered that as the lessor evaded the law he should pay the rates. He would put the occupier of a coal mine. Even in existing setts he would make the occupier of a coal mine. Even in existing setts he would make the occupier lable, but would enable him to deduct the amount from the lord. He did not think it would be unjust, where agreements have been made that there would be no charge to the poor-rate in existing setts, to rate them, because the exemption from the payment strose in such a manner that it might fairly be expected it would be re-imposed. But he did not believe such an agreement was ever made. For 60 years they all contributed, and at the end of that period, by a mere trick, the lord became exempt. An act of greater injustice would be done by perpetuating such an exemption. These observations more peculiarly applied to districts where the royalty had always been paid in money and not-in kind. An injustice might arise in other districts than Cornwall. Gwennap was heavily rated, and the leases were chiefly for life. Payment was sometimes made for renewal, but it was very unusual to pay a fixed sum.

By the COMMITTEE—The grant was not a positive lease, but a licentry to make merchantable all ores raised. The adventurer could not bring an action of centinent under his license unless he had entered into possession. A share in a paying was not an interest in land. A mining interest did not come under the someward was not an interest in land. A mining interest did not come under the someward was not an interest in land. A mining interest did not come under the someward was not an interest in land. A mining interest did not come to the conclusion that mines generally were a veresiy inferior by the was not an interest in land. A mining

DATA WENT WEST

facilities for obtaining supplies from other quinters. At present, the county consumes all heat two-thirds more than it grow. The occupier of a nine was in the same the same has a second to the same has a second to the same has a second to the same to the sa

under the sca might be considered as extra-parochial, in as far as that portion was reoncerned which was under the eas, and therefore not to be rated. He did not look upon the question of rating as a landlord's question, but one of occupation entirely. There was no doubt that the farming interest was benefited by the proximity of a productive mine.

By the Chairman—He aftended the recent meeting at Truro, on June 11. It was convened expressly to oppose the bill. He was the only one who objected by tickets. The whole of the meeting, except himself, was opposed to the rating of mines. Taking the entire county, he should say that the majority were in favour of the rating, except adventurers. Was quite sure that the rates were higher in the mining than in the purely agricultural districts. He did not know of any exception to the rule. Where a large mine was commenced, the rates in the first instance decreased, but, after it had been a mining parish for some years, they increased. To prevent this, he would fund one-third of the rate collected. They would be obliged to after the law as it now exists with respect to rating. He would assume that 1901, was invested in the name of the Poor Law Commissioners. There would in this be no nanlogy with existing rating, but he wished to assimilate the principle of rating the occupier, which was, that he should be assessed for the local view of his occupancy. As to the underground occupation, in most cases that would be exhausted in 19 years. Most people would be rated, but he would only deal with the movey in expending it. A portion of the returns should be furnished; this could not be done without a specific enactment. He would make the present occupier pay something to assist the future occupier. He had no doubt that coal mines were much older, or rather that mining for ocal was carried on to a greater extent in 1601 than any other mining. He diin not know that more the was raised in that year than coal. Coula not say that Cornish miners were a shrewd set of men, but there wa

cordingly examined.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, jun., of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, of Queen-street-place, said their firm represented very large mining interests throughout England, and were consulted both by lords and adventurers. They were adventurers in mines, and had the management of others in which they held no interest. He was a practical mining and civil engineer, and was engaged in mine management for landed proprietors in Devonshire and Yorkshire. Both himself and firm held mines. He was adverse to the rating of mines, and took on entirely different view of the subwas a practical mining and civil engineer, and was engaged in mine management for landed proprietors in Devonshire and Yorkshire. Both himself and firm held mines. He was adverse to the rating of mines, and took an entirely different view of the subject to Mr. Darke. He thought the opinion of Lord Mansideld was a just one, and in accordance with the intentions of the statute of Elizabeth. There were charters in existence conferring special privileges, advantages, and exceptions enlead mines, from the baxardous nature of their occupation. He thought that all mines of metallic veins, in which there was much more risk and uncertainty than in coal mines, should be excluded from ratability. Looking back at the state of mining 150 years ago, it would be found that it conferred infinitely more good than injury. Take, as an example, the district of Aiston Moor, where the mines are paying from 1-7th to 1-5th dues on the produce, and which 150 years ago was four or five sheep walks. Here the quantity of ratable land had increased more than a hundredfold. At Mould, a very large capital, to the extent of 140,000%, had been expended at a less. In that neighbourhood all sorts of common patches of land were occupied, but the population were now entirely exact tend. The ratable property in Illogan, 150 years ago, must have been very small, and its increase resulted entirely through the working of mines. He did not consider that the working miners were chargeable to the parish, for in case of necident the whole were put upon the establishment charges, and were provided for by the cult whole were put upon the establishment charges, and were provided for by the cult whole were put upon the establishment charges, and were provided for by the cult whole were put upon the establishment charges, and were provided for by the cult whole were put upon the establishment charges, and were provided for by the cult. The mounts of the question of r. ting, mine and other cluss should not be foresters; from one they received, perhaps, 6s. pet

oblious, and do considerable hum. He made a distinction between those who entered into mining as an investing and the many and the would not be entered into mining as an investing and the mining and the state of the would not prevent the gambling in mine shares. He would relieve all mines that were vein mines, the produce being so uncertain that they should be exempt. Ironstein in the carboniferous series, which was not so certain as coal mines, ought to be exempt.

By the CARIMANA—Chibs exist in some companies. They had a mine they would show the ming enterprise. He was not ware that poor-rates were paid by large onines in Cornwall, and by all the tim mines in Deven and Cornwall. The effect of the tax on the tim mines of Great Britain would be injerious, as he assumed that however imposed it will fall upon the adventurer, and tend to diminish the mines were paing due in Deven and Cornwall. He considered that the number of mines not rated were larger than those that were rated, without reference to the amount of produce. The effect of the proposed alteration in the price of copper would be to depress it. He could not say that when the standard of copper fell that were interested to the same that the standard of copper fell that were interested to the same of the proposed alteration in the price of copper would be to depress it. He could not say that when the standard of copper fell that a were large number were employed. When a miner was made gradually; possibly a burdered hands may have been discharged at a time, but this could not you can be averable to the surface right of the surface right. Raw that a mandrial right carried the right to minerals. In Calstote, lilogan, and Camborne, property changed hands. The surface property in Genenap constantly changed hands. In Calstote keep large that the property can be admined to the control of the carried the right to minerals. In Calstote, lilogan, and Camborne, property changed hands. The surface property in Genenap constantly changed hands. In Calstote keep large

same amount laid out upon a mine; the one pressures personnel without any benepender, whilst thousands might be haid out in searching the other without any beneficial result to the adventurer.

By the Committee—It was the practice at Alston Moor for gangs of
small miners to occupy mines. The dues there were reserved in kind, and assessable
to the rate, but they were not assessed. The Greenwich Hospital took its dues in
kind, and had a periodical sale every four months. He knew Mr. Beaumont's mines
in Weardale, but was not aware of the distinction in his case. He was subject to a
specie of tithe, payable to the Bishop of Durham, and was communed. Was acquainted
with the mines of Derbyshire. There were mines in Bakewell under his management, but he was not aware that they were rated. Dues were not the test of the profits of a mine. There were a number of the larger mines that had been abandoned;
generally, they were not very profitable. The lord paid the rate on the dues. It
would be an hinderance to the poor man were he to be rated. He looked upon the
tax as a new one. He was much more favourable to the rating of mines to the highway than to the poor, because of the practice. Was not aware of any district in which
they paid dues out of Cornwall and Devon except in Derbyshire.

The Committee then adjourned till Friday.

ev paid dues out of Cornwall and Devon except in l The COMMITTEE then adjourned till Friday.

FOURTH DAY .- FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

ther paid does out of Cornwall and Devon except in Derby share.

The Constructe then adjourned till Friday.

The first witness called was Captain Whittan Richards, of Wheal Baset and other mines, Refrath. He said he was a mine agait, and what was gerardly termed a captain. He had been connected with mines in that aspacity for above 5) years, and had the management of various snines in the western part of Cornward was a control of the part of the

se rating the mines was never thought of. He had, in his experience of the mines of Derbyshire, never heard of a complaint as to the customs whish obtained. They were not rated to the highways in Walso, but insamments a three were complaint as the customs whish obtained. They were not rated to the highways in Walso, but insamments a three were complaint as the reads they complaint as the reads the reads they complaint as the reads the reads they complaint as the reads the reads they complaint as the reads the reads they complaint as the reads the r

expt for open working.

By the Committee—He attended the two meetings held at Truro. It has one was, he considered, of a very respectable and influential characte. It capital represented there would amont to from 1,000,0001. Toke ing of the meeting was very strong about the rating of nines, and it was also unanimous against the measure. He did not know that a mining consumed more duce than a manufacturing district. They did not claim man additional examples that ground. He had known many instances where manufactures were competed to suspend operations for want of sufficient business. They did not claim and emption on that ground. But in mining the risk was much greater in the one that did not conceive the variation to be great. The mining to their retior via but dare say there might be a variation. There ought all to be on the sametostic, I did not conceive the variation to be great. The mining the one of the largest lander prietors, was opposed to any alteration. There was one of the largest lander prietors, was opposed to any alteration. There was one of the largest lander prietors, was opposed to any alteration. There was one of the largest lander prietors, was opposed to any alteration. There was one of the largest lander prietors, was opposed to any alteration of the largest of the parties of the largest lander of the largest large

comb's examination was reception to by air. spooner. On re-enering, it is comb's examination was resumed.

By the Chairman—The income of the poor inhabitants of Mevagism was very uncertain. They suffered much during the cholera, and there was an deal of powerly and distress. Grampound had been disfranchised. Did not how the great many were deprived by that step of a source of dependence, but had he something about it. Thought that about one-fifth of the mines paid rate. He acquainted with iron mines. They became less valuable according to the amount over taken away.

deal of poverty and distress. Grampound had been disfranchised. Did not know the great many were deprived by that step of a source of dependence, but had has something about it. Thought that about one-fiftiof the mines paid raize. He acquainted with iron mines. They became less valuable according to the amount ore taken away.

Mr. MEREDIFH, of Fowey, was next called. He stated that he livel Fowey, and was the personal and intimate friend of the late Mr. Treffry, who was of the most extensive mine adventurers in Corawall, and was the largest engine the county. Was trustee to Mr. Treffry's property, and had full powers to act, it were three mines in which he was esocially interested—Fowey Consols, five reath; Par Consols, St. Biazey; and West Fowey, also in the parish of Tyu reath. In Fowey Consols he represented 400 shares, out of 494. Of Par Consols he held once than half the 6400 shares, and in the West Fowey her figurested out of 6400 shares. There was another mine, Prideaux Wood, of which be held in three-fourths. At Fowey Consols, from 1845 to 1835, they received for ce 332 out of which they paid 12,6941. 12s. 8d. for dues, 1903. 17s. 10d. towards he and highway rates, and in dividends 18764. To do this they had to draw upa reserve fund for between 30004, and 40004. So that they had virtually lost may reserve fund for between 30004, and 40004. So that they had virtually lost may the mine between 14004, and 15.0°. At Fowey Consols the payment was him but they paid the rates. They could have avoided payment, but continued up Hu was also interested in a canal and railway. The dividends in Fowey Can were not now large. The mine was very deep, being about 335 fins, from such the him of the least state of the least

the great out has price out to the part out of the parts, he has been and out of the parts, and work out of the parts, and work out of the parts, and work out of the parts, and the parts out of the parts out out of the parts ou restest depth The Comm

The nixth 1 Mr. H. H. Gregs's report

JUNE

nderstanding of of the 300 elegand labour la

856.

with sof pay at Par Consols, the moment he stopped they would come on him terms and railwars, so that there would be nothing lost in that matter. If the cand and railwars, so that there would be nothing lost in that matter. If the cand and railwars, so that there would be nothing lost in that matter. If the cand and railwars, so that there would be nothing lost in that matter. If the cand and railwars, so that there would be nothing lost in that matter. If the cand and railwars, so that there would be nothing lost in that matter. If the cand do not be increased the proposed state of the candidate of the samelars of the company. They were entirely in the hands of the samelars of conventances. He more than a countracted any evil and other thanks the voted to the company. This was carried on the parish for relief under any discussions of the company. This was carried to the company. They were, the lord ought to pay they were, the lord ought to pay they were, the lord ought to pay they are the special recolutions referred to above:

That the board be hereby authorised, should they down it advisable, to enter this content. If the when it was the opinion that there was not a mine eastward are shown in the was the condition of the country. If they were not the country in the districts where there are no makes was injurious, and was decidedly of the thinks that the presence of mines was injurious, and was decidedly of the thinks that the presence of mines was injurious, and was decidedly of the thinks the index ought to pay. Where a proposed in the searching for metallic one and thought that if they were rated it would need to be railed to the world to be railed to the country in the lord ought to pay. Where are the competition of the conditions are the lord ought to pay. Where are the competition is the searching for metallic one on the ground of the uncertainty at the legislation must take its course, the short of the company of the company of the benefit of this company. The form the part of the conditions are the l

Meetings at Mining Companies.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.

Be sixth half-yearly meeting of shareholders was hold at the offices of the east, Moorgate-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. R. A. RIDDELL in the chair.

Morgale-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. R. A. RIDDELL in the chair.

H. Roson (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. farport, the directors' report and statement of accounts being taken as read, sever, subjoin the directors' report as adopted, and the balance-sheet:—
sirectors have to report that, acting on the recommendation of the committee sholders, appointed at the last half-yearly morting, they engaged Mr. Guegg sate of virginia to make arrangements with the creditors there, and to examine out upon the mine. Mr. Gregg arrived on Dec. 16, and came to a satisfactory anding with the creditors, who were paid the greater portion of their claims the 300M, seat to the mine, and the balance was appropriated to actiling for disbour, purchasing provisions, and other pressing purposes. The accounts read is show that there was then owing to creditors in Virginia the sum of 160c. This is independent of the claim of \$3532 87c., made by Mr. Grosse, for 1000M, of which he agreed to accept payment in shares. By the last state-faceomet from the mine to May 1, the doots, after deducting cash in hand, aly \$3290 10c. the first steps taken by Mr. Gregg was to pay off and discharge nearly all the steps taken by Mr. Gregg was to pay off and discharge nearly all the

is do. This is independent of the claim of \$3332 \$7c_n, made by Mr. Crosse, for 1600.1, of which he agreed to accept payment in shares. By the last states of accounts from the mine to May 1, the debts, after deducting cash in hand, only \$5369 10e.

of the first steps taken by Mr. Gregg was to pay off and discharge nearly all the hades at the mine, and to limit the number of coloured to forty, thus effect-centification awing in the current expenses. The extraordinary severity of the partner of the proposed of the proposed

significable results more specifity realised, were the existing claims extingularies ments, and a frather sum transmitted to the mine, to expedite the works recommend to be done.

Along and claborate report has been drawn up by Mr. Gregg on the condition and especia of the mine. The result at which he has arrived is, to recommend that results should be carried on at the No. 1 or principal vein, where the ore is abundant with the present workings, and fresh levels opened at that shall be such if fine below the present workings, and fresh levels opened at that spit; and that as there is an inexhaustible supply of sulphure, which contains the resets proportion of gold, means should be forthwith adopted for its extraction halls. By Holland's process it appears that the average yield of gold from the abundant is by Holland's process it appears that the average yield of gold from the present is estimated as 10°4, per ton, besides which, they afford sulphuric acid, sit, and sulphure of soda, all of which are of considerable commercial value. Mr. single has doubt of being able to obtain from the mine 6 tons of sulphuret per is, which at 10°4, per ton would be worth 60°4. Calculating 30°9 working days in the case, the gold eview of the mean sulphuret alone would produce 18°, 90°0, per annum. The directors suggest that a resolution should be passed, authorising them, should refer in the divisible, to conclude an agreement, on behalf of the company, with f. Illand or his assignees, to purchase the right of working his process at the wine, we propose connected with it, should be laid before the shareholders, the board will sent the incented which are to Messrs. Symonds, Fell, and Co., of Millwall, to be operated upon by services, and if so, at what salary. The directors have only to add, that about 5 ovts., of ore from the mine have recently sent to Messrs. Symonds, Fell, and Co., of Millwall, to be operated upon by services, and the second of the continuant.

L-Ellance last account	81	5.7	38.75			
Mercandise, wages, negro hire, wood, &c		7.0	96-25 62-83			
of new iros shaft, crank, and rails for tramming	,	4,3	62-49	=\$29,	160	32
k.—Cash from England	1		34·20 62·46	= 17,	596	66
Balance against the mine	32.8	7 fc	r sal	S10,		
RBaiance last account			10			
Cash for additional shares	340	15	0=	£3395	16	10
hCash sent to mine 30	000					
Cash to Mr. Gregg, on account	50	0	0			

see must be added 215l. 10s. unpaid March 31, being balance on 28,250 the company and since paid.

solis balance must be added 2154. 10s. unpaid March 31, being balance on 28,250 res, sold by the company and since paid.

a sidilion to Mr. Gregg's report, two subsequent letters from him were read, inc that he had underrated the yield of gold to be derived from the sulphurets, of its he had, at the lowest possible estimate, 1800 tons in heaps near the mill-house, which had refused to very valuable. Dr. Holland had offered \$10 per ton for them, which had refused to accept, as he valued them at \$40 per ton, in which case they were the \$72,000, or (say) 14,400!. He was in treaty with Dr. Holland for the use of his entire the subjuerests, and hoped to be able to forward likehad sterms in time for the meeting. He had got rid of the contract made loss and the subjuerests, and hoped to be able to forward likehad sterms in time for the meeting. He had got rid of the contract made loss of Mr. Crossa with Dr. Holland, and had been arranging some simple material for the subjuerest probable. The subjuerest states are sunk as he recommends, 6 tons of his probable of the subjuerest probable of the subjuerest which we had yielded \$5 worth of gold per ton. With respect to the future prospects be mise, Mr. Gregg says that if the shafts are sunk as he recommends, 6 tons of horizontal probable such as the subjuerest were:—Gold, \$50 per ton profit—they will (at 300 days to a year) give suit of \$12,000, or \$4,1204. Per annum; but if they are worth only \$10 per ton, as per day would give \$18,000, or 3000!, per annum. But if they are worth only \$10 per ton, as per day would give \$18,000, or 3000!, per annum, but if they are worth only \$10 per ton, as per day would give \$18,000, or 3000!, per annum, but if they are worth only \$10 per ton, as per day would give a health of the subjuerest would be \$10,100. Because and the subjuerest would be \$10,100. Because at and 100f. for staying one month at the mine and making his report. Unfortutiet, just as ferge arrived at the mine a heavy snow-storm took place, which
wented him making his report so speedly as he would otherwise have done. He,
searer, made entificatory arrangements with the creditors, and paid off the greater
stem of their claims, and had since been occupied with matters of great importance
the company of the report of the properties of the company and the company
the company and the state of the company and the state of the company
discensor and the report of the company and the worst at once. Since the report they
deposited two latters from Mr. Gregg, and they would, perhaps, agree with him in
despine in the very were satisfactory. The question was, whether they were satisfactory
is and whether they were satisfactory. The question was, whether they were satisfactory
is and whether they should carry out his recommendations? With regard to Mr.
direct remaining at the mine, he had been requested to state the terms be required
is no doing, and they would appear to Mr.
direct remaining at the mine, he had been requested to state the terms be required
in him to the effect that if he remained he should expect 4004, a year, and 10 per
disc, on the neighbour of the company would work the patent jointly
this the patences and divide the profits, but that arrangement would not now be
affected was more than they ought to consent to. He thought that when Mr. Gregg
which the patences, and divide the profits, but that arrangement would not now be
died all that was requisite. The Chairman next entered at some length into the
first one than the state of the same of fresh shares, at 2s. 6d. each, and left it endesired one man more by the issue of fresh shares, at 2s. 6d. each, and left it endesired to the supplement discussion between Mr. Burls and some other shareholders, as
when resolutions.

to the support
i who, thereis
o all parts of
complain of
g the amons
ad declined in
the support
that now als
ted in a crist
as materially
and paid to
the agriculture

to them. lienthened discussion between Mr. Burls and some other shareholders, as resolution should be put first, all the resolutions were agreed to, with some all amendments to give them greater effect. restors report and accounts were then adopted. REMARN observed that at the last meeting the shareholders deputed some gen-

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the As Finabury-circus, on Wednesday,—Sir John Easthope in the chair.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last

which were comminded. The following report was then read:—

DIRECTIONS SEPOND:

The directors have requested the attendance of the shareholders this day, to submit to them certain propositions received by the board, relative to the cession of the debt line to the association on the Rayas Mine; and also to consider the state of the mances, especially in relation to the new shaft on Jesus Maria y Jose.

With respect to the first subject to be brought before the present meeting, the discours beg to state that the propositions submitted in regard to the company's claim in the Mine of Rayas, made to the chief commissioner at Guanaxuato, be forthwith lispatched to London, awaiting instructions from the boards as to the terms he was to negociate.

on the Mine of Rayas, made to the chief commissioner at Guanaxuato, he forthwith dispatched to London, a waiting instructions from the board as to the terms he was to accede to, or the grounds upon which he was to negociate.

The following is the letter referred to:—
Guanaxuato, March 29.—Deas Sin: The unsatisfactory results in the mine of Rayas for the past three years having convinced the owners that nothing can be expected from it until the necessary capital for its proper working be forthcoming, and not having themselves that capital, they are anxious to procure an axio for the mine; but an invincible difficulty presents itself in the mine debt owing to the United Mexican Ming Association, for the following reasons—viz., To secure the debt to the company, 7½ bars (or nearly one-third of the mine) are hypotheosted until to be cleared off. Any new adventurers would require a further cossion of 12 bars; it, therefore, follows that of the 24 bars into which the property is divided, the owners would only remain with 4½ bars, or a little over one-sixth of the whole, which is too great a serrifice to submit to. The position of the affair, therefore, is—1. That, worked by the owners without the capital necessary, the mine affords no hope of ever paying its debt.—2. That this capital cannot be secured without a sacrifice, which the owners are unwilling to admit. The only solution to the difficulty is, therefore, for any new company which may be formed to purchase the debt from the United Mexican Mining Association, and then the distribution of the property cound be arranged thus:—The owners reserving to themselves 3½ bars; the new company receiving from the company in sale the debt now existing, and which represents 7½ bars; the new company receiving from the owners 8 bars: making 24 bars. Having been authorised by the owners are the developed of the property of the mine. This sum may appear to be small for a debt of \$22,000, but it must be borne to mind that, taking an unbirssed view of the present position of the

That a debt upon the unine of \$222,000 may present an obstacle to those wishing to commence or carry on operations afrech, may be conceived; to remove that obstacle, and ensure this association a sum certain, and guarantee an existing right to a further portion, which the profitable working of the mine would injudiate, the directors, after due deliboration, think that the proposal of any new party desiring to work Rayas might be accepted as low as \$30,000 in cash, and \$80,000 from its first profits upon the present 7½ bars now held as security, and then to give a discharge in respect to the remaining \$110,000. The fluorabil position of the affairs of the company, and the expediency of calling for the unsubscribed portion of the new loan, form the next subject for consideration at the present meeting.

for the unsubscribed portion of the new loan, form the next subject for consideration at the present meeting.

The shareholders at the special meeting, held in January, 1854, have already sanctioned an amount of 21,857, by way of loan; 12,098, were at that time subscribed by the shareholders, in virtue of the resolutions passed; but the directors, unwilling to keep in hand needless unemployed capital, called up 5001, only, waiting to see if that would be sufficient, or when more would be required.

Subsequently, at one time, they hoped that the profitable results of La Trinidad, and the regular payment of the Zacatecas indemnity, with the favourable workings in Jesus Maria, would have sufficed to have completed the undertaking of the new shaft, without calling on the proprietors for more money. But the unproductive operations of the mine of Rayas, as well as those of Jesus Maria and La Trinidad, cooperating with the disturbed and unsettled condition of the country, which has ledto forced loans instead of the regular payments of the claims on the Government, in regard to the Zacatecas indemnity, have utterly defeated the favourable anticipations of the directors, have obliged them to call up the remaining moiety of the 12,008, already subscribed, and now, as a measure of precaution, renders it proper that the board should intimate to the proprietors their intention of calling for the remaining sum of 9579, to secure the association from the evils of failure in regard to the present works.

soard should intended to the association from the evils of failure in regard to the present works.

In the middle of February, the extraction from the pozos of Dolores and San Francisco had been further augmented by ore from the pozos of San Tomas and San Hilarlo; at the end of February the mine had considerably improved, the extractions from the pozos named having reached to 120 and 1.30 ergas per week. On March 11, the board was informed that the mine continued its favourable aspect, and the extraction, since the previous communication, had averaged (and continued to do so) 150 eargas per week, at an improved ley, varying from 10 to 18 marcs per monton, and this, it was added, not withstanding an interruption in the produce of San Hilario, where an accumulation of tepetate, or rubbish, and water had rendered necessary their clearance.

In the works of exploration, the despatch of March 27 stated that ore continued to be met with, improving in quality as well as quantity, especially in the pozo of Dolores; at the same time the expenses augmented, and it was deemed expedient to stop the operations in the pozos of San Hilario and San Francisco until the communication with the new shalt would enable the ore and tepetate to be extracted in a more economical manner.

with the new shaft would enable the ore and tepetate to be extracted in a more economical manner.

On April 14, the manager writes that the mine presented "a very flattering appearance. My previous letters will have informed you of the rapid increase of carga, and of a good ley; but, as I have before stated, the cost of extraction, carried on (as it has been) on the backs of men to the foot of the oid shaft, has been such that I have been obliged to desist, and await the time when the new shaft shall communicate with the lower workings. When these were stopped, at the beginning of this month, the extraction in the pozos of Dolores, San Francisco, San Hilario, and San Tomas, amounted to 220 cargas for the week; but if we estimate this at 53 or 56 the carga (say the latter), it would amount to 51320, sgainst an expense varying from 51800 to 52000, according to the number of men employed, the quantity and price of ganpowder consumed, the price of forage for the animals, &c. I may say that, in the present state of my funds, I had no alternative."

Another extract (from the despatch dated April 28) states:—"The work referred

atch dated April 28) states :- "The work referred Maximo, and now called 'El Pezo de San Maximo,' has been carried on to an extent of about 7 or 8 varus. It is an inclined pozo, below the level of San Juan, and at an angle of about 30 to the north-west it has met with an offset or intersection of another vein, which has been followed in good ore. The extraction for the last fortnight has been 29 cargas from this work alone; and from present appearances there is a probability of 20 cargas for the week (or weeks) ensuing. Imore especially note this, because it has been a vexed question with the miners of the district whether or not two veins unite in our territory of Jesus Maris y Jose, the one being the great and productive vein of la Lauz, and the other called, or to be called, by way of distinction, Los Plateros. According to this opinion, it is the latter we have been working, and the divergence now exhibited may be the former." He then adds:—"From considerations which I have before stated—viz., the paucity of means, and the present cast of extraction, I have now stopped all works but the new shaft, and that of San Maximo Just alluded to. Notwithstanding the stoppage of the lower workings in the mine, there has been remained to the hadenda of Dolores, during the month, 925 cargas 4 arobas, being an average of 231 cargas per week."

The shalt was, according to the last accounts, 166 varas deep, the total depth required to connect it with the projected level below San Juan being 278, together with a cross-cut of 15 varas. The administrator of the mine confidently expects to communicate the shaft with the lower workings (should no uniorescen accident occur) before the expiration of the year; and the contingency upon which this anxiously desired object depends is entirely, it would seem, the supply of sufficient means from England, in the absence of a regular pay nent of the Zacatecas debt.

The directors, prior to laying before the proprietors a financial statement of the affairs in Mexico and London, may observe that—
The Mirks or Tarinhan is still being worke

\$19,070 0 0 ... \$20,549 5 6 ... 11,847 3 0 = 8,702 2 6 .. \$27,772 2 6 ... \$42,772 2 6

rnment? CHAIRMAN assured the honourable proprietor that every thing had been done it respect, and the British Charge des Affairs had greatly exerted himself on be-

Government?

The Chairman assured the honourable proprietor that every thing had been done in that respect, and the British Charge des Affairs had greatly exerted himself on behalf of the company.

Mr. Williamson was decidedly opposed to giving up any portion of their claim on the mine of Rayas: they had been cheated in many ways, and he could not discover how it was that the mine should become all at once unproductive. The debt was originally near upon \$1,000,000, and had been reduced from time to time to \$220,000. They were now offered \$30,000 for that sum, which was quite inadequate, and could only be considered as an insult. The mine had paid so much of the debt, and there could be no doubt, if properly worked, it would soon pay the whole. He had no doubt that Mr. Gluss knew how to make a bargain, and where to find the ore after it was, agreed upon. With regard to the observations of Mr. Goddard, that the sbareholders would not subscribe, he (Mr. Williamson) believed that every one would subscribe their full proportion. The sinking of the shaft was proceeding so satisfactorily that it left the proprietors no cause to despond.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the reason they had not obtained more ore was, that Major Farrell had determined to suspend operations in bringing up the ore by the old shaft, as it had to be carried on men's backs underground a considerable distance; consequently the expense was so great that it was considered better to let it lay there until the new shaft was sunk than to bring it up.

Mr. WILLIAMSON observed that they were within 20 varas of the point where the Villarino had obtained their wealth, and the shares in that mine were now worth 5000l, each. According to the explanation of the Chairman, itamounted to a matter of certainty that upon sinking the shaft they would come upon the vein. He should not hesitate for one moment raising the money, and in their present position be considered it would be sheer madness to think of giving them up. By all means the money must be raised, and

Mr. Phillips felt flattered by the expression of the Chairman, but it was 15 years Mr. Phillitrs felt flattered by the expression of the Chairman, but it was 15 years ago since he visited the mines, and then he merely went down and came up again. His opinion was not much with regard to Rayas, and he thought the proposition ought not to be altogether thrown overboard. To a certain extent it was an exhausted mine, and the view was very peculiar, as it extended in some instances to such a great width that they could not drive a regular level, hence the system of employing buscones to search for the lode, and no doubt a large amount of capital would be required to bring it into a profitable state. He agreed with Mr. Williamson, that instead of taking the \$30,000 down, and a certain number of free bars, any from four to five, so that if the mine succeeded they would reap some of the advantages. He knew a mine in Mexico in which the bars at the present time were selling at 24,000%.

Mr. ANDERDON was of opinion that the proposal in limine. The debt of the Rayas had been reduced from \$3,00,000 to \$220,000, and the mere fact of making the offer proved that the Mexicans were aware there was something valuable in the Rayas. At one time the mine made profits, and another time it was loosing. The accounts had been very pleasant, and might be so again, and if they agreed to the proposition, this association would find that Mr. Giass had made a very good bargain in turning them out.

Mr. TARKER (a director) reminded them that for the last three years they had not them.

hem out. Mr. Tasken (a director) reminded them that for the last three years they had not eccived a single dollar off the debt, which was no doubt a good pioneer for the ffer. lengthened discussion, a resolution was unanimously passed that the pro-

posal of \$50,000, with the other alternative proposed by Mr. Glass, be rejected.
Mr. Paillites said he should like to make one or two remarks. One gentleman had stated that they had a sangaine proprietary to deal with: he could assure him the very essence of mining was hope, and if he did not hope, he had better not go into mining at all. If they looked into this concern, they would find three years ago there was nothing in the mine of Jesus Maria, but a small thread of ore, and as they pursued it deeper the vein much increased in size and richness, but they were afraid it dipped into a neighbouring mine; as they went down it improved in their own territory, which appeared to him quite sufficient encouragement to go on with the shaft, and the more vigorously it was prosecuted, the sooner they would be in an improved position; and he considered it a very promising concern.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. T. Field. Crowncourt, Threadneedle-street, on Wednesday, -- Mr. Thos. FIELD in the

our, a treatmental-arrett, on weatherapy. At the meeting, and the following report, The Charlawan read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report, com Capts. M. W. Michell, W. Beaglehole, and W. Arthur:

from Capts. M. W. Alicneil, W. Boagienoie, and W. Attuur:— June 25.—Since our last two-monthly meeting, the 180, east of Painter's shaft, has been driven 9 fms., which has opened a piece of tribute ground; the 180 west has been driven 11 fms., producing a little ore for the whole longit; a winze has also been ank from the 170, which is communicated with the latter level, about 9 fms. behind the pra-sent end, the eastern end of the winze is now working on tribute, at 6s. 8d. in 11. The 170 has been driven 8 fms., which has yielded some good ore; the lode in the present end is small and poor, but the principal part is yet south, in which direction we have

evamenced cross-cutting; should the character of the lode be similar to that in Copper House shaft, it will enable us to sink immediately. The 160, west of the laster shaft, he been driven 14 fms., 4 of which, on an average, were worth 161, per fm.; the lode in the present end is large, but of a disordered character. Copper House shaft has been sunk 3 fms. below the 160, plat cut at this level, and the shaft cased and divided to the 143; the lode in the bottom of the shaft is full 6 feet wils, worth 121, per fm.; the sinking of this shaft is one of the most tuporrant points in connection with the naine, being in the same channel of eivans that have followed the course of ore throughout the mine; we have to-day made another effort to sink it; which we hope to succeed in. The 142, east of Field's shaft, has been driven 12 fms., discovering some small branches of rich copper ore. The 183, worth of copper-House shaft, has been driven 3 fms., the lode dividing itself into several branches of copper ore, lead, spar, &c. The stopes in the bottom of the 137, on south lode, have not produced the quantity of ore that was at first anticipated, owing to the dip of ore being faster than was calculated on, but we shall get a great increase from the present stopes. The 137 west, on south lode, has been driven 4 fms., worth on an average 254, per fm. A winze has also been sunk from the 130, and communicated with the latter level about 23 fms. behind the present end; this winze is now stoping east and west, at 64, per fm., which is worth from 154 to 184. per fm. The 131, on Altriel Consols lode, has been driven 6 fms., which is small and poor; we have last intersected an elvan course, which has improved the appearance of the lode. The The 125, east of Falmouth shaft, on the north lode, had been driven 8 fms., the lode in the last [see a for a for a for ore, 35 of which were raised principally from the 160 end, the 137 end, and the stopes in the latter level; in the month previous the above ends and stopes yielded about 20 tons

The following statement of acc

Balance last audit Mine cost, March Ditto, April Sundries	793 938	- 6	7			
Merchants' bills	943	10	11=	£2835	14	7
Ore sold, May £ 930 13 8 Ditto, June 1085 11 4= Lass lord's dues		5 12	0 1=	1982	12	11
Balance against adventurers				€ 853	1	8

The nett loss on the two months' working being 749/. 9s. 9d.

The Charman proposed that the report and accounts be received and adopted, which was unanimously carried; and to liquidate the above balance a call of 3s. 6d per 1°5120th share was made.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee of management.

WHEAL ZION MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Cannon House, Queen

street, on Thursday, Mr. T. E. Stubbs in the chair.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said, they had met to receive the report of the agent, who was now present at the meeting, as well as to submit the accounts, and to propose a call to meet the necessary expenditure to be incurred. Although the balance against the mine might appear to be large, yet they must take into consideration that, while they were debited for four months' cost, they had not to their credit the ores sold for April.

Balance from last audit	£305					
Cost and merchants' bills for four months, ending with April cost	1530 200		7 0=£2036	6	4	
Calls Copper ore sold		1				
Whim sold	14		0			
Balance against mine	224 703	14	3 6=£2036	6	4	
After some discussion, the accounts were passed.						

back or the level, we must a possible to the levels; the most proper place to make an effectual trial on this lode, more especially as it has cut in two by the flookan between the 30 and 40 fm. levels; this point is 43 fms. of engine-shaft. The 50 is 10 fms. west of the said shaft, driving about 5 or 7 ft. week. In the 30, we have driven a cross-cut south to the west of Lemon's shaft, and the lode, which is about 18 in, big, intermixed with a little copper ore. We intend ling west on this lode to communicate with Rapson's pitch, which is working at 7s.

1. We expect the returns to be much the same as for some time past; and remend the operations being carried on as they now are; the expenditure will not be hover 4400, per month. A large gossas of superior quality has been discovered in churchyard, or centre of the sett, on which you have upwards of 600 fms. In length, title to the west of this point we advise a shaft being sunk on its course. The expenre here will be in addition to what has been named.

A little to the west of this point we advise a shaft being amk on its course. The expenditure here will be in addition to what has been named.

Capt. Phillips stated that in their sett there was a promising lode near the churchyard; this he should recommend them to work. If they came to that determination they must do it with spirit; it would not do if they allowed themselves to be deterred by any false economy. They must remember that in this case they were to open a new mine. Should they decide on doing this, he would by no means advise them to cramp the operations at the old workings.

If. Smrra wished to know how the proceeds of the last call of 10s, per share had been disposed of? He saw that by the accounts they had still a great number of creditors: this was an incubus which weighed on them, and he thought it desirable this should be got rid of. He should wish to enquire of Capt. Phillips what would be the probable sepenses of working the new mine?—Capt. Phillips what would be the expenditure would be from 301, to 401, per month. If they were to sink two shafts, they would find these would afford ample ventiation.

The CLAREMAN thought that for the present it would be desirable they should prosent their present workings with vigour. He did not think it advisable that, until the present mine was fully developed, they should direct their energies elsewhere, however favourable indications might appear. He should now conclude with moving the should not conclude with moving the should not constitute the present work was then put to the york, and carried unanimously.

revere favourable indications might appear. He should now conclude with the adoption of Capt. Phillips's report.

The report was then put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said the most important portion of the business was now to be deded; this was the making of a call to carry on the mine. He had held a large numer of shares from the commencement, and taken a great interest in the property. Is should, therefore, move that a call of 3s, per share be made.

Mr. Shirm was of opinion that this sum was quite inadequate for their purpose; a should, therefore, propose as an amendment that instead of 5s, the sum of 7s, 6d, hould be substituted.

ahould be substituted.

The CHARMAN observed that many of the proprietors had paid all the calls: he did not think that at present more than 5s. would be required.

After some discussion, it was agreed that a call of 5s. per share should be made, it was resolved that a list of the defaulting shareholders should be hauded over to the merchant creditors.

merchant creditors.

committee of management was then appointed—Messrs. T. E. Stobbs, Peter Wat, Alfred Goslett, J. Medley, and T. Smith, being elected. A vote of thanks wam to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting separated.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. Murchison Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday,—Mr. S. W. Daukes in the chair.

Mr. MURCHISON read the notice convening the meeting, and the following reports: Mr. Muncirson read the notice convening the meeting, and the innowing reports:—
June 11.—The engine—shaft is completed to the 66, and a railroad fixed to that level,
so we can now discharge the stuff with the wagon. We have commenced driving the
66 cross-cut by six man; it is extended about 3 fathoms, the ground is well stratified
and a good sort of killas for the lode; we have about 15 fms. to drive to cut the large
lode, and are calculating to drive about 5 fms. per month, when this is completed no
doubt but we shall find some rich and lasting deposits of ore. The 41 is progressing
favourably; we have driven about 47 fms. on the course of the lode, and nothing can
be more encouraging than to find we have had a little ore all the length we have
driven; the lode at this time is about 2 ft. wide, containing a good deal of mundic and driven; the lode at this time is about 2 ft. wide, containing a good deal of mundic and black ore, a very encouraging lode; the last 3 fathoms we have driven has greatly improved, and no doubt as we progress west but we shall find some rich deposits of ore; as 17 the indications in this lode are very encouraging. The ground in the 45 fm, level cross-cut is greatly improved, and very congenial for mineral, being beautiful blue lode, we shall now have to cut into it to secratain its size and worth. It is really gratifying to hear that we have a lode in Par Consols in the 50 fm. level coming west near our boundary, 15 in. wide, very rich of ore, and also in the 70 a very rich course of tin; there is not the least doubt but our new shaft is sixking on the same lode, and we may expect similar riches.—T. Flotto.

we may expect similar riches.—T. FLOYD.

June 24.—We are driving the 65 north towards the lode through a beautiful channel of ground; we shall extend this level with all possible speed, which will intersect the lode 29 fms. deeper than we have seen it, and from the appearance in the 45 driving we have every reason to expect a good lode in the deep level. The 45 is driving west on the lode, where it is 3 feet wide, composed of gossan, mundic, and black ore; the last 4 fms. driving will pay for working, but this may be similar to some other places we passed through occasionally in driving this level, which appears to be the tops of infortant shoot of copper ore; in the 45 east we are cross-cutting north to intersect the large and promising lode we have discovered in the new sett, which is likely to be the productive lode in Par Consols; we cannot tell for a few fms. how far we have to extent this cross-cut, not having proved its underlie, it appears to be underlying printip fast in the trial shaft sinking on its course; when this lode is intersected in the 48 we instend driving east on it, which will pass through the new ground just added to the vett; this extends to the Par Consols boundary; in that mine the prospects are very good coming towards our mine. There is no doubt of our having a

valuable piece of mining ground, but it requires perseverance, and if once put into a profitable state its extent and character are calculated for lasting for a long period. We intend making a small sale of copper ore shortly.—J. Waxis.

The following statement of accounts, from Jan. 31	to June 2	6, was submitted :-
Balance in hand last meeting	91 14 316 18 1250 0	4 8 6 0 0=£1733 11 .6
Labour cost, Dec. to April	19 6	
Reserved shares	506 2 91 14	6 8 = 1429 10 10

Balance at Commercial Bank .. The estimated assets and liabilities showed a balance of 440%. 1s. 5d. against the mine

The estimated assets and indulties showed a balance of 440t. Is, 3d. against the mine. Mr. Muccuissos, in answer to a question by a shareholder, said they were sinking the trial shaft, for the purposes of ventilation, and to develop the new lode. The report and accounts were then unanimously approved, adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders. The CHAIRMAN suggested that they had better make a call of is. Several shareholders having approved of it, a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted, as also one requesting the committee to adopt measures against those shareholders in arrear of call.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA

From Melbourne (March 24), we learn that the average weekly supply of the first 2 weeks of the year 1855 was 30,680 ozs.: the average of the first 12 weeks of the present year has been 56,256 ounces.

If the average of the last 12 weeks be merely maintained, the export of gold will be If the average of the last 12 weeks be merely maintained, the export or good will or 2,924,788 ozs., value 11,699,1522. But I have no doubt the production and exports will considerably exceed that amount. In the early part of the year, judging from the progressive increase in the quantity brought down, and from the determination of labour and capital towards the use of machinery in quartz crushing, the Times correspondent predicted that, "towards the middle of the year, the averages would rise to 60,000 ozs. per week. I now feel very certain that the average of the whole year will exceed that; that Victoria will export certainly not less than 3,000,000 ozs.; and I believe very confidently that the export of this year will approach, and perhaps reach. 3,500,000 ozs.

year will exceed that, and I believe very confidently that the export of this year was and I believe very confidently that the export of this year was that the old gold freach, 3,500,000 ozs."

The information obtained to complete the following table shows that the old gold fields of Ballarat and Mount Alexander (Castlemaine), with Bendigo (Sandburst), still exhibit increase, though they were reported to be nearly worked out in 1853:—

1855. [1855.]

,	Weeks ending—	1856.		1855.
Janu	ary 5	51,533	028	30,897
91	19	41,656	***************	31,475
91	19	47,044	***************************************	39,749
	26	40,129	**************	28,532
Febr	uary 2	51,688		31,825
91	9	42,632	************	27,565
91	16	58,566	**************	32,335
91	23	51,156	*****************	25,042
Marc		74,778	*************	31,282
**	8	60,391	**************	23,092
99	15	90,518	*************	35,859
94		61,910	******	30,499
	Total	674,951	989+0121201 9**** **	368,155

crusher, because he sees that the capitalist comes in for a share of the produce; but he will soon learn (he is fast learning) that his share is increasing, and we shall soon hear no more of "a difference of opinion about machinery prevailing at the diggings."

"SCIENCE, AD US!"—A correspondent, writing from Melbourne, says "Science, give us light! We read in the London Mining Journal frequent mention of able contributions to practical science at bome by Evan Hopkins, Dr. Collyer, Adam Murray, Byers, Calvert, Dr. Ansted, Harris, and others; but, have we no friends? If not, surely there are in the colony men capable of directing us: they will find us willing pupils; indeed, we are, perhaps, commonly too willing us: they will find us willing pupils; indeed, we are, be the seen that have reached us offer to follow whoever leads. From the Philosophical Institute we think we have a right to claim sid. We cannot often see its reports, but those that have reached us offer little hope. There is, however, a gleam in the report of the monthly meeting for January. The discovery of a fossil maraupial lion, though a most interesting fact, has no such interest to us as the report of Mr. Wekey, relative to some quarts specimens found on the surface near Anderson's Creek. One of these, in which not a speck of gold could be discovered, produced, we are told, an average of o'g, cax to the ton. Such a yield is in accordance with the belief which all diggers held when quarts reefs first began to attract such universal attention. It was then confidently asserted that from quartz, in which only the most minute specks were discernable, a rich return would be obtained, and that gold frequently existed in speaking anathrities where it was totally invisible to the maked eye. Acting on this belief, we took, a few weeks ago, from our claim on the reef here, tions of quartz, in which would be obtained, and that gold frequently existed in speaking and milities where it was totally invisible to the naked eye. Acting on this belief, we took,

GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY .- By advices received per Marc GEELONG AND MELBOURNE RAILWAY.—Dy advices received per Marco do, we are informed that this railway fast approaches completion. Six of the idges had been constructed, 20 miles of rails completed, six passenger engines, and first, second, and third class carriages, together with trucks, &c., and 400 tons of ke, had been landed at the railway pier at Corio Bay, and the remainder of the illing stock was shortly expected. The Melbourne Argus, in referring to the process of public works, says.—If a sufficient supply of labour reach our shores, it ay be expected that ere long other extensive railway operations will be initiated."

By Develocity of the Control of the

STEAM-ENGINES.—Mr. A. Dugdale, of Rue Ponthieu, Paris, has invented some improvements in the construction of locomotive engines, applicable in part to marine and stationary engines, which relate to a novel mode of stopping or retarding the progress of locomotive steam-engines. In effecting this object, the steam is converted from a propelling to a resisting medium, and thereby suddenly presents an elastic obstruction to the advancing piston in the steam-cylinder. Over the steam ports of the working cylinder a slide valve is applied, composed of iron and steel plates attached together, the steel face being to receive the ordinary brass cut-off and supply valve, and the iron face lying close to the planed face of the steam ports. This intermediate valve is so arranged, that when the break is required to be put into action, it shall slide on its seat, and intercept the passage of the steam to the exhausted side of the piston, and permit the steam to be supplied to the opposite side. A cushion of steam will thus be opposed to the advancing piston; and if displaced by the impetus of the engine acting on the piaton, a similar obstruction will then be offered to the other side of the piston as it advances, and so on until the action of the engine issuspended. This composite valve the inventor proposes to apply to steam-engines generally, using it merely as a valve seat, which, when worn, may be readily replaced, and at little cost.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC APPARATUS .- Mr. W. P. Piggott, of Oxford-street has patented some improvements in galvanic, electric, and electro-magnetic apparatus, and in the mode of their application as a curative and remedial agent. The inventor constructs a brush consisting of a mixture of bristles and metallic wires, or plates, or ecoats a portion of the bristles forming the brush with metal by electric deposition, and these metallic wires, plates, or electrotyped or metallised bristles, communicate with and receive their electricity, galvanism, or electro-magnetism, from a battery or electrical apparatus, fixed in the back, or some other convenient part of the frame of the brush, or otherwise, as may be required, thus causing what is commonly known as positive or negative currents of electricity to pass from the ends of the wires, plates, or metallized bristles, when moved in contact with the bair or skin. And, secondly, in the construction of a bath for the administration of galvanism, electricity, or electro-magnetism, one part of which bath will communicate positive, and the other negative electricity, and this is effected by forming the bath of a combination of elastic or Rexible waterproof material and metal in such a way that when a part of the waterproofing material is caused to envelop any required part of the body, two distinct currents of electricity, galvanism, or electro-magnetism, are created in the same bath.

BOLLER EXPLOSION IN CANADA—From Montreal, we learn that the

-From Montreal, we learn that the SCILER EXPLOSION IN CANADA.—From Montreal, we learn that the steam-boat running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railroad had exploded, and made a complete wreck of the boat. Her boiler was blown a way an immense distance, and the wharf and everything in the neighbourhood was completely shattered. A train had just arrived, and the boat was full of passengers from it at the time of the disaster. The scene, indeed, was fearful. A child was blown from the arms of its mother into the air, and landed on the ferry shed. The number of killed is estimated at 20, and the wounded at from 30 to 40. It is reported that 50 passengers still remain unaccounted for. BOILER EXPLOSION IN CANADA.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—E. Williams, June 21: The western level is in a capital and ore ground, and by its present appearance it will yield 10 ews. of ore per fan. The appearances about 11 ewis. of ore per fan. The stopes in the bottom of the 1 observed are looking well, and will yield by their passes level are poor, and I have stopped them. The stopes in the bottom of the 1 observed are looking, the 1 observed is poor. The stopes in the back of the 14 fm. level are looking capitally also is poor. The stopes in the back of the 14 fm. level are looking capitally and the end is composed of blende, gossan, and a good mixture of lead ore 1 its looking rep lemising, and is yielding good orey stuff. Our surface operations are getting on unitsing, and is yielding good orey stuff. Our surface operations are getting on unitsing, and levels in the control of the contr

mising, and is yielding good orey stuff. Our surface operations are getting on ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, June 23: No change in the lode in Fieldige shaft, sinking below the 140 fpo. lovel. For the last week we have been constant in the 140, east of this shaft, where we have intersected the north part titls level, for ventilation to tha 130. The lode in the 100, south of Daryler shaft, is worth for copper ore 801, per fm. The north lode, in the winze sinking under the 80, is worth for 601, to 501, per fm. south lode, in the winze sinking under the 80, is worth for the form of the first perform of the form of

fm. for 6 ft. in length. No other change since the last report.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, June 26: The sinking of our engine-shalt as course of the lode has been somewhat impeded by an accident to two of our men with the sinking—the water much as last reported. The lode retains its size, said easier wrought; it is improving in its appearance, and contains nor print as quartz, with spots of black and yellow copper ore in the gossans and espit; also there it is a splendid lode. The trial shaft is 3 fms. deep, and the lode siphi; also proved, producing good stones of Back and yellow copper ore. I full much in proved, producing good stones of Back and yellow copper ore. I full believe a we sink many fathoms we shall have a good orey lode—its appearance begassis;

we sink many fathoms we shall have a good orey lode—its appearance bespeas it.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, June 25: There is no alteration, either eate west, in the 130 fm. level. The lode in the 115 west is 2ft. wide, wor, either eate per fm.; the lode in the rise in back of this level would produce 3 tons of ore per fm when taken down last, at present we are rising by the side of the lode. In the lise level are looking much the same as reported last week, preducing 7 tons of which level are looking much the same as reported last week, preducing 7 tons of the value. Jackson's stopes in this level will turn out 5 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 103 is producing stopes of ore occasionally, but not even and 35 fm. levels the lode is producing good saving work. We calculate upon havin some profitable tribute ground in these levels.

BODCOLL—F Evans, June 24: At the engine have.

some profitable tribute ground in these levels.

We calculate upon having BODCOLL.—F. Evans, June 24: At the engine-shaft, the 10 fathom level is driven west 3 fms., price 44. per fm.; the lode is looking more promising, with an increase of spars, spots of copper, and lead: I think we shall not be long before we shall end different kind of lode, and not so soft as it is at present. The middle level, driving cast, is much the same as last reported, a large lode, with spots of itsel and copper it is driven's fms., and the present price is 3l. per fm.

BOLENOWE.—W. Roberts, June 24: I cannot speak of any improvement in the levels driving cast or west since last reported.

BORINGBON CONSOIS.—W. Godden, June 26: The 48 end is driven west of the cross-cut 5 fms., where the lode is at least 4 ft. wide, with a large stream of wair issuing from the end. This end is at present suspended, and the men are now as gaged driving on a south branch in the same level west. The 48 end is driven by the south side of the lode 4 fms., and where we have a small branch of copper on by the south side, against the hanging wall. There is no alteration to notice in the 12 end east since last report.

12 end east since last report.

RUTTERDON.—J. Prince, June 20: The works here have not progressed so as I anticipated; the ground cut out for the cistern has been hard, so has that for the bearer holes, but these are now completed, and the men will commence sinking the staft at once; the lode in which not only looks promising, but it is producing as it does not underlay more than about 6 in, in a fathom, the shaft will be suiced its course, and the results shall be duly made known to you.

BWLCHSTELLAN.—J. Williams, June 21: At present we are doing nothing by looking after the machinery and water-course, as we are waiting for orders to commence to sink the shaft, and we should soon be into a good lode of ore, if we were begin immediately.

segin immediately.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, June 24: In the winze sinking under the dit, on the caunter, the lode continues 1 ft. wide, worth 1/2 ton of ore per fin.

CAMBOR MAWR.—J. Williams, June 21: We-have had 2 tons of clean lead or carried away this week, but have been disappointed of carriers to take down the cat; we hope, however, to get it done this week. There is nothing new to mise in this mine.

in this mine.

CABRACK DEWS UNITED.—W. Hollow, jun., M. Dunn, June 21: We he commenced sinking at Battery shaft; the ground is easy for sinking, and the lode; it is about 2 ft. wide, worth 151. per fm., and holding out every promise of profup productive in the 50., We are now down about 14 ft. below the 42. In the #12 the lode is 136 ft. wide, worth 41. 10s, per fm.; in the 42 west the lode is small poor. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30 is also poor. The men at Figs shaft have been engaged altering the flat-rods and fixing the angle-bob they have now in full work. In our next report we shall be able to give you some seem of the lode in the shaft and levels. We have about 20 tons of ore at surface run dressed, and if the lode holds good we shall be daily adding to it.

CABYANALL.—W. Roberts. Hun 24. In the 13 west the lode in height and in the start and the star

of the lode in the shaft and levels. We have about 20 tons of ore at surface ray dressed, and if the lode holds good we shall be daily adding to:

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, June 24: In the 113 west the lode is about 2 ft. wis, unproductive. In the rise in back of the 106 the lode has not been taken down all week. The lode in the winze sinking under the 36 is much the same a repeted last, worth 104. per fm. We keep to communicate the winze with the same a repeted last, worth 104. per fm. We keep to communicate the winze with the rise by the end of this week, and then the driving of the 105 and 98 west will be resumed. CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS.—J. Northy, June 26: According to your request, Ilam inspected the above mine. It is situate in the parish of Whitchurch, about one sile from the town of Tavistock. Three very promising lodes have already beet devered, varying from 3 to 6 ft. wide, carrying some splendid gossan, quart, prin, and strongly impregnated with copper. They have commenced at their souther boundary to drive an addit level to reach their rods-shaft, which, when completed, will be about 19 fms doan, and will test the best place for the agent to commence the engine-shaft for permanent working. The Tavistock Radivay will go through the adventurers. Looking at the stratum, a beautiful light killas, and the surrough the adventurers. Looking at the stratum, a beautiful light killas, and the surrough ing mines, my firm opinion is that good results must follow.

DAREN.—J. Humphreys, June 21: The tribute bargains continue to pickla survage quantity of ore, and we are getting on very well with the dressing. Frasir level is driving on a large lode, principally composed of spar, and attended withing and kindly killas, seeming likely to be on the borders of an orey part of the vis. The sir is very unwholesome in this level, and we are now rising behind it in ancey lode, which we hope will continue so high as to give this level ventilation.

The air is very unwholesome in this level, and we are now rising behind it in any lode, which we hope will continue so high as to give this level ventilation.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, June 26: Our shaftmen are making godpogress in sinking, and the ground continues favourable, and congenial for ext. with a continues and the properties of the lode, which contain mundic and spots of ore, and has a promising appearance.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, June 26: In the engine-shaft, sinking slow the 32, the ground is still favourable for exploring. In the 32, driving west, it is came level, driving east, the lode is size as last week, producing some good stones of ore. In the same level, driving east, the lode is simproving, with good stones of ore. In the same level, driving east, the lode is simproving, with good stones of ore. In the same level, driving east, the lode is simproving, only one of this level are stolerable ground to the same level, and the same level was a result of good ore per fin. The stopes in the back of this level are stolerable ground to the same level west are improving, now worth 1 ton of good ore per fin. EAST BLACK CRAIG.—R. Williams, June 26: The 12 fm. level west is sillive ing favourable for lead, a fine spar in the end, with spots of ore through it. The pitches, on the whole, have improved for lead during the past week, and some of the tributers are doing well. The weather has been every favourable for our waited partment, and I hope we shall soon be able to make up for lost time.

EAST FOWEY CONSOLS.—Capt. Dale, June 25: The ground in the engine-shall is still a beautiful pale blue killas. Sharland's lode, which is underlying sont, is gone out of the shaft, so that we shall see nothing of it in depth until increased for ore. The men have taken the shaft to sink 5 fms., at 13f. per fin.

EAST FRONGOCH.—T. Pascoe, June 25: During the past fortinght the 30 cm, the min lode, has been extended I fm. 4f., and is now about 9 fms. fms.

EAST FRONGOCH.—T. Pascoc, June 25: During the past fertnight the Mest not her main lode, has been extended 1 fm. 4 ft., and is now about 9 fms. from the ross-cut; the lode is still large, but unproductive—ground much the same airs opported. The 30 cast, on south lode, has been driven 1 fm. 2 ft., and is now affers, from the cross-cut. No material alteration in our prospects since my lat.

EAST HENDER.—W. C. Vivian, June 26: In the adit east there is nothing assemant on. We have suspended the western end for the present, and are different to a view of intersecting the south lode, respecting which there are good or to by old miners.

EAST ROSEWARNE UNITED.—W. C. Vivian, June 26: The engine-broad sing fast, and everything at surface is going on satisfactorily. We are destricted undering the salit west of the engine-shaft. In Wheal Brook adit end the biast controlled goccasional stones of copper ore.

EAST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—A. Down, June 26: The lode in No. 3 trial shift still maintains its very promising character, being composed of good gossan, caps quartz, prian, &c. The lode in No. 4 trial shaft is also of a very promising character, being good gossan, capel, quartz, and prian. The lode is being laid one back, still further east, where it presents very favourable appearances. On the shell, I consider this piece of mineral property to be one of great promise, and, if people developed, will in no long time lead to profitable results.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL—Wm Mathemalian.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Wm. Metherell, June 26: We have no materialized ation in the 100 fnn. level; the lode is showing grey ore and greens. The 8 set is producing good stones of ore, and a very promising lode for large quantities; the 65 set is producing good stones of ore, and very promising for large titles. We have not any more lode in the cross-cut driving north in which in the 5 section of the 100 set is set in the 100 set in the 100 set is set in the 100 set in t

good roue west before the said stopes. We are getting on with our dressing as as we possibly can.

FEE DONALD.—J. Muffett, June 23: The branch of ore in level B is still belief for the bottom of the end, about 6 in. wide, but not making up more that I from the bottom. The lode, for the size of the end, is composed of spar, with spoid ore, and some jack. We have left the flookan part of the north, and are driving on the lode; let to four men, at 64: 10s, per fm.

GELLIRHEIRON.—J. Jones, June 21: The ore ground disclosed by draining the old works under Bonsall's level is very good, and shows that there will be good from from this part of the mine. The stopes above Bonsall's level yield low to the ground is hard for stoping. The stope in Franci's level is pickling as ore, in a very beautiful lode; the yield is not quite so regular as above blusally low, but is sufficient to make some profit.

GERNICK.—H. Miners, June 21: The lode in the 52 continues to improve; is 1 ft. wide, yielding about 1 ton of copper ors to a fm. In the 42 there has jeen change to notice on the lode. On the south lode, we have cleared up the oil such workings about 14 fms. deep, but we cannot sufficiently see the lode to report as a character as yet; this we shall be able to do by the next reports.

sack, in some levi some levi sace are rage wo enginess the back GREA' en very " ling to six pased of sa atrong foor but we There is from other GREA' so the los

ing stone
gressing
GREA'
west of J
in pitwon
set at wo
shaft wil

J. E
helow th GREA stion to satisfacts HING has take 200 tons IVYB the fatho fm., and

the 58, a
KELL
to the ea
of the lo KESV of ore pe

LADY

MOL: full 2% 6/. per f 6 in. wis NET report.

comple

NOR

NOR NOR the lod is sunk it is a v plete in NOE than h wide,

gine-si east is middle back o NO

NOI

PEI

worth
the ha
on Ma
in bace
rise in
In the
with:
127. p
drive
in the
is now
which
engin
only
we se
drivin

WHEAL POLLARD.—J. Nance, June 23: We have resumed the sinking of the gine-shaft below the 25. In driving the 25 end west, the branches mentioned in y last report are nearing each other, and are likely to be united in a short distance or there driving. The size of the branches are 18, 8, and 2 inches, composed of peach

the engine-shaft 12 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., leaving, we expect, about 2 fms. more to drive to reach the first lode in about three weeks from this time.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, June 24: In the 60, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine to notice since last reported.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—E. Carkeek, June 26: On Field's lode, at Juleff's engine-shaft, sinking below the 30 fm. level, the lode is 3\cdot ft. wide, yielding tinstuff of average quality. In the 30, cast of Juleff's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding tinstuff of average quality. In the 30, cast of Juleff's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding tinstuff of average quality. In the 15, cast of Juleff's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding tinstuff of low quality. In the 15, cast of Juleff's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of copper ore, a very promising lode; in the 30 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and goesan. In the winzo sinking below the 15 fm level, the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—J. Prince, June 21: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 12 fms. below the 120, with continuous favourable ground; 3 feet of ground more will be sunk for bearers and cistern, when a plat will be cut, and the pitwork, which has been purchased, will be fixed previously to cross-cutting the lode at the 130; the ground must be cut for an angle-bob, which will be placed at the 108; after which he shaft may be sunk on its present diagonal bearing to any depth required. The lode in the 98 north is improved, both in productiveness and for driving, since last month; it is 18 in. wide, worth 12\cdot per fm. while the price for driving is 44, 10s. per fm.

The lode in the 10s north 10\cdot per fm. The water having become too powerful for manual labour, the sinking is suspended; the 10s in eart the shaft, and we shall soon be in a position to rise to effect a communication. The lode in the 98 south is partly standing on the east, and will be taken down at one; the par

singether the progress made in the different departments is highly subfactory.

PEDN-AN-DREA—J. Delbridge, J. Carpenter, June 22: The sampmen are enseed share a plumer-lift in the 70 statum level, seed as the period of the plumer of the time of the plumer of the plume

es; also to arger quar-55 aince my c in the 55, at there is along no fast

till bolding than i fi-rith spoted driving on raining the nod returns of ore per lding good sall's level, ** With this week's MINING JOURNAL WE give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing—Well Sinking and Earth Boring Apparatus, by Mr. D. Chadwick; Professor Ansted on Remarkable Mineral Veins—No. 2; Spanish Mining Affairs—No. 2; Iron-Making and Coal Mining in America; Artificial Stone; Iron Mines in Devonshire; the Torbance Hill Mineral; and Meetings of the Agua Fria, Fort Bowen, West Polberro, Wheal Guskus, and Irish Peat Companies., &c., &c.

With our next Journal we shall publish a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET which, besides other interesting matter, will contain a REPORT ON THE PROBLESS OF MINING, with statistical details, for the quarter and half-year ending June 30, by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S., &c.: a continuation of the Examination in the House of Commons on the Rating of Mines question, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

COPPER. E d.	Brass (sheets)p. lb. 10d10%d. Wire 9%d.
heathing and bolts p. lb. 0 1 0-	
ottoms , 0 : 14-9 1 1	QUICESTLYERp. 1b. 1s 9d.
dd (Exchange) , 0 0 10%	SPELTER. Per Ton.
est selectedp. ton 110 10 0	Foreign 24 0 0
	To arrive 24 0 0- 24 5
nth American(nom.) 107 10 0	EINC.
	2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
mos. per Ton.	
ears, Welsh, in London . 9 0 0-	Parties Nacha 199 0.0
itto, to arrive	
(ail rods 9 10 0- 9 15 0	
, Stafford, in London 9 15 0-10 5 0	
foons ditto 9 10 0-10 10 0	
	16 Chargon, 1st qua. p. oz. 1 1/ 0
tefined metal, ditto 5 10 0- 5 15 0	IA Ditto int quality as
ars, common, ditto 7 15 0-8 0 0	10 Ditto 20 quanty . 1 15 0- 1 15
litto, railway, ditto 7 17 6-8 0 0	IX Ditto 2d quality 2 1 0- 2 1
litto, Swed. in Lon 14 10 0-16 10 0	IC Coke 1 11 0
in stock to arrive 15 0 0-15 10 0	IX Ditto 1 17 0
ig, No. 1, in Clyde 3 14 0- 3 16 0	Canad., plates n. ton 15 0 0-15 5
pitto, in Tyne and Tees. 3 11 0- 3 15 0	In London : 20s. less at the works.
Oitto, forge 3 10 0	
Staffordshire Forge Pig. 4 15 0- 5 0 0	
Welsh Forge Pig 3 15 0- 4 0 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met p.cwt. 2 2
LEAD.	delaliants Non Incolms 5
English Pig 26 0 0-27 0 0	
Ditto sheet 26 10 0-27 0 0	Gunface Pails n ton
itto red lead 26 10 0-27 10 6	
Ditto white 27 10 0-30 0 0	Touchened Pice Glasg 5 5
pitto patent shot 28 5 0-29 0 0	Ditto Wales 4 0 0- 4 5
oanish, in bond 25 15 0-26 0 0	Indian Characal Pigs)
merican none.	in London
wedish, in kegs 21 0 0	MANGANESE. + (21 cwts.)
to arrive 19 10 0-20 0 0	
vitto, in faggots 22 0 0	Giessen Lump , 4 10 0
English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0	Nassau ditto , 4 0 0

At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less, † Thirty days' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of peroxide is about 60 for Nassau lump, 64 to 65 for Glessen, and 70 and 73 for ground.

REMARKS.—The confidence which merchants had in the prices of metals has been very much shaken during the past week. A great fall in the value of copper has had a startling effect, and will prove most mis-chievous if present prices be continued. Some alteration next month was anticipated, but certainly not to half the extent that has been fixed. Iron is steadier in price, but no actual advance has yet taken place. Steel is quiet, with a drooping tendency. Tin also is likely to recede. Other metals have varied but little.

COPPER.—Some considerable sensation prevailed amongst the dealers on 'Change on Wednesday last, a rumour being circulated that a reducon Change on wednesday last, a rumour outsig circulated that a reduction of 2d. per lb. had taken place. This at first was contradicted by some of the representatives of copper houses, until the leading firms confirmed the fact that they had lowered the price to 1s. per lb., and were prepared to execute orders at that figure. Fortunately, shippers and consumers have lately looked very shy at the market, and in most cases merely purchased as orders arrived. Speculators also have scarcely made a transaction in the article for some time past, the evenness of its value allowing to reacting. Nevertheless there are a few who will suffer more or less no margin. Nevertheless, there are a few who will suffer more or less by this very sudden change, and considering that it was only on Tuesday, June 10, that the monthly meeting of smelters was held, and attended by most of them, who bore testimony to a fair trade being transacted, and most of them, who bore testimony to a fair trade being transacted, and gave their vote in support of current rates, it reflects great suspicion on the truth of their statement, and, at the same time, has every appearance of an underhanded, dirty, unprincipled trick; for it is nothing less than deception, which they evidently wish to practice on the trade, by holding neetings at fixed dates, as they assert, for the purpose of regulating prices for the ensuing month, when about a fortnight afterwards they find such a different state of things as to justify them in reducing the value 2d. per lb., these clever men of business not being able to foresee what would probably take place between the 10th and 25th inst. Could any one really believe that the trade doing on the 10th inst. was sufficient for the smelters to hold out then for 1s. 2d. per lb.? Why not have reduced the price gradually? The market has been very unsettled for some months, and many sellers would willingly have accepted less than fixed rates, were it gradually? The market has been very unsettled for some months, and many sellers would willingly have accepted less than fixed rates, were it not for the fear they entertain of it being known to the opprobious monopoly. Any body of men branded with that stigma is utterly distasteful to the commercial community of England, but if there be one class more than another who have brought themselves into disrepute, it is the copper smelters. How long will these men of capital exercise oppression over those of limited means? Could any one but a copper smelter consists the country of the countr over those of limited means? Could any one but a copper smelter conscientiously charge 126*l*, per ton one day, well knowing at the time the intention to reduce it 18*l*. 10s. per ton on the following day? Is this a way likely to create confidence? No; these kind of things will not easily be effaced: the trade has relied too much upon their representations, and this affair is aggravated by the manner in which it is carried out. The monopolies in olden times could scarcely be more notorious. This alteration seems to have been brought about simply by one or two of the heads, and not by the consent of all the smelters. These "great guns" having almost the entire control of the market, the only way to make the control of the market, the only way to make the control of the market, the only way to make the control of the market. and not by the consent of all the smelters. These "great guns" having almost the entire control of the market, the only way to prevent the like occurring is not to encourage such havoe, but distribute the business to the honest and most straightforward. We trust at the next meeting the majority will decide in favour of higher prices, and rule the day. A sale of Burra took place at 117t. previous to the decline, and this being a quality which competes very much with English, seems to be one of the principal reasons acted upon by the smelters. It is also understood that a large quantity of ore and Russian copper are now on the way to England. The standard of ores has receded.

Inox.—Business continues to be transacted at 27 to 100.

Ingland. The standard of ores has receded.

Inon.—Business continues to be transacted at 81. 10s. for forward delivery in London. The trade, if anything, has rather improved, rails having been more enquired for the last week. No alteration, it is anticipated, will take place at the next meeting of ironmasters in Staffordshire; and as it is believed that some of the merchants hold orders merely to see which way the market turns, it is, therefore, not improbable, when they know the result of the quarterly meeting, a better demand will set in. Sectch pigs have ranged about 72s. to 73s.; the latter price was the closing quotation on 'Change to-day.

Luap remains inactive: former prices, however, are still adhered to

LEAD remains inactive; former prices, however, are still adhered to

by smelters.

SPELTER.—This metal has not undergone any alteration in value.

TIN.—The market is quiet, with a declining tendency. About 150,000 slabs are advertised for sale at the Netherlands Trading Company annual sale, in August next, with power to add 15,000 slabs, if arrived in time.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 26 .- Our metal market continues to exhibit the same depressed aspect as mentioned in our last report, and prices still have a command tendency. Business generally has been on so limited a scale that we can do little beyond confirming the report of last week. Welsh Bar-iron is freely offered at the reduction stated in our last, and orders tre largely sought after. Buyers hold off under the impression that still lower rates must rule ere long. Staffordshire Iron may be regarded in the same light, and although makers of best brands remain firm, inferior chalifies can be bought on very favourable terms to the buyers. Scotch The same light, and although makers of best brands remain firm, interior qualities can be bought on very favourable terms to the buyers. Scotch Pig iron is in exactly the same position as it was last week, and the price is unaltered; business has been limited, and the disposition to operate is very trifling. The shipments this week are small, being only 7495 tons, against 9909 tons in the corresponding week of last year, being a decrease of 2414 tons. With such small shipments, it is natural to presume that will increase somewhat. The reduction in the rate of interest de-

clared by the Bank of England to-day may tend to create confidence in the article, and it is not improbable that prices will advance. In Tin we hear of no business of importance, and prices remain unaltered. Tinplates are also without change. In Copper, a roduction of 2d, per lb. is announced to-day, which is a considerable fall. Lead is quiet, without alteration. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchart bar, 8l. 5s. to 8l. 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 133l. per ton; common bar, 134l.; refined block, 140l.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 35s. to 36s. per box; coke, IC, 29s. to 30s.—Lead: Sheet, 26l. per ton; pig, 25l.—Copper: Tile and tough cake, 107l. 10s. per ton; best selected ditto, 110l. 10s. per ton; bolt and sheathing, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10\frac{1}{4}d. per lb.

MINES.-We have not much change to report in the aspect of the mining market this week. A fair amount of business has been doing, without

market this week. A fair amount of business has been doing, without any material alteration in prices, except in a few heavy shares, which have been flat. Bullers have been freely offered at 460 to 470; Basset, 315 to 325; in Alfred Consols a large business has been doing at 15, to 16½, and the shares leave off at 16½; Mary Ann, 33½ to 34½, ex div.; Tre-lawny having improved, the shares have been more sought after, at 30 to 31; Sortridge more in demand, at 2½ to 3; Rosewarne, 75 to 80; Wheal Kitty, 11 to 12; Great Alfred, 2½ to 2½; South Tolgus has been largely dealt in, at 120 to 125; Great South Tolgus, 8½ to 9.

At Trefusis, there is a good improvement in the 30 east, where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with stones of copper ore in the end of a very promising appearance. Herodsfoot has further improved in the bottom level, and has increased its sampling to 60 tons; with a good price for lead, this mine would soon yield fair profits again. East Basset looks well, and shares dealt in at 43 to 44. Hender shares have been more sought after, the mine having improved. At West Caradon meeting, the accounts showed a profit on the two months' working of 4894, 2s. 7d.; no dividend was declared, but a balance of 12111, 10s. 3d. was carried to the credit of the adventurers; the report of the mine is very satisfactory. At Grenwas declared, but a balance of 12111. 10s. 3d. was carried to the credit of the adventurers; the report of the mine is very satisfactory. At Grenville, the ground in the 70 cross-cut has very much changed, the country being impregnated with greens, and showing every appearance of being near upon the South Frances main lode. At Wheal Kitty (Lelant) meeting, on June 18, the accounts, after paying 150l. towards a new engine and boiler, showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 645l. 15s. 8d., and a dividend of 512l. (10s. per share) was declared. The new engine is expected to go to work in a month's time, and the tribute pitches continue to look well. At Gernick, the lode in the 52 is improving, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fm. I ton of copper ore per fm.

Copper, which last week was quoted at the rate of 124l, and 126l, per ton has fallen, and can now be obtained for 107l. 10s. Although, at the first glance, this might appear to exercise a baneful influence on mining adventure, yet we are of opinion that the depreciation in price will not be followed by such results as many alarmists would lead us to suppose. For a considerable period the artificial demand created by the war stimulated speculation, and probably large stocks have been laid in by smelters, in order to be enabled to keep up the supply at a high rate. Our readers are aware that the copper trade is mainly influenced by the Swansea firms, who raise or depress the market at pleasure. Possessed of large capital, obliged to keep a great stock of copper in all its various stages, with large amounts of this valuable metal absorbed in the bottoms of their furnaces, and reaping large profits, they can afford to hold on; but we fear that oonged to keep a great stock of copper in all its various stages, with large amounts of this valuable metal absorbed in the bottoms of their furnaces, and reaping large profits, they can afford to hold on; but we fear that it is otherwise with the smaller smelters, who, owing to paucity of means, are not able to compete with the larger establishments, and it is probable that the sudden fall will materially inconvenience them. Those foreign mines which have consignments on the way to England will likewise experience a great loss; one of the companies will realise, by their sale, an amount of 2000/, less than they had calculated on receiving, this sum alone would have been sufficient to have afforded a respectable dividend. Although, to a certain extent this fall will affect several of our home mines, yet this will be less felt, as there is severy reason to expect that labour, as well as materials, will be obtained at a cheaper rate. It must be borne in mind that when the price of copper has been much lower mining adventure has prospered, and high prices have always been followed by a reaction; in many cases, in order to obtain these, mines have been worked unfairly. At present, business cannot be said to have returned to the normal condition it was in previous to the declaration of hostilities; this, however, must soon arrive, and the disarrangement of the market, as rogards mining adventure, may be considered only as temporary. The present decrease in the price of copper, while it will not do any great injury to legitimate enterprise, will have a wholesome tendency to check reckless speculations, which would have been brought before the notice of the public.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange:

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.—Wheal Buller, 470, 475, 480, 485 (for account), 490; South loigus, 123; Alfred Consols, 15%; Sortridge Consols, 2½; Wheal Edward, 4½; farke Valley, 4½ to 4½; West Collacombe, 4s.
Monday, —North Basset, 35½ to 36 (with dividend); West Basset, 34; Great Polooth, ½, ½; Wh. Hender, 2½, 2½; South Devon, ½; Fort Bowen, 3s. 3d., 3s. 9d.
TUEEDAY, —West Basset, 33½ to 34; Sortridge Consols, 2½ to 2 13-16; South Devon, 1s. 6d. to 12 a. 6d.

1CESDAY.—West Dissect, 30% to 31; SOUTHING CORSURS 22 to 213-10; SOUTH DEVOID, 1a. 6d. to 12a. 6d.
THURSDAY.—Alfred, 15 to 15%; Trewetha, 3½ to 3½; North Basset, 33½, 24½;
PRIDAY.—Trehane, 1%; Turkish Gas, ½ prem.; South Basset, 315 to 320; North Sasset, 33½ to 33½; Par Consols, 21½; Chancellorsville, ½.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow: The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:—
SATURDAY, JUNE 21.—In London, 93 tons copper ore from Nassau, 220 kegs stee
rom Sweden, 1850 slabs tin from Penang, 105 casks rolled zine from Hamburgh.
Monday.—In London, 23 cases copper from Hamburgh, 2333 slabs tin and 4 cask
tine from Belgium.
WEDNESDAY.—In London, 486 slabs tin from Penang, 240 slabs tin from Singapore
2 cases rolled zine from Hamburgh, 10 casks rolled zine from Belgium.
THURBDAY.—In London, 550 slabs tin from Leghorn. 10 casks rolled zine
FRIDAY.—In London, 22 barrels copper or from Hamburgh, 60 bags copper or
from Swan River, 893 slabs tin from Singapore.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3464 tons of ore were sold, realising 17,7361. 16s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average produce, 6½; average standard, 127l. 6s.; average price, 5l. 2s.; quantity of fine copper, 214 tons 3 cwts. At Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, on Thursday next, 2849 tons will be sold.

next, 2949 tons will be sold.

The Ticketing at Swansea comprised 1285 tons of copper ore, which realised 19,3361. 19s., of which 541 tons (88111, 16s. 6d.) were from the Cobre Mines; the Chili Mines sold 224 tons, for 33601. 13s.; Berchaven, 242 tons, 24221. 12s.; Knockmahon, 159 tons, 19961. 2s. 6d.; Tungkillo, 61 tons, 10381. 17s.; Kapunda, 49 tons, 15711. 13s.; and London, 9 tons, 1344. 5s.—The next sale will be on July 8, comprising 1932 tons, and include ores from Cobre, Berchaven, Spanish, Knockmahon, Kapunda, Namaqualand, Bampfylde, Oola, Melbourne.

The existence is the same of contraction of the contraction of the same of contraction of the contraction.

The arrivals at Swansea include—From Cuba, 550 tons of copper ore; from Aveiro, 120 tons of copper ore; from Caldera, 284 tons of copper regulus, 631 bags of ditto, 1038 bars of copper, 55 tons of silver regulus, and 80 tons of copper; from Coquimbo, 430 tons of copper ore, and 378 tons copper regulus; from Algiers, 170 tons copper ore; and from Hamburgh, 115 tons copper ore.

At the Harrington Dock, Liverpool, on July 24, will be sold, by Grahan Kelley, and Co., three lots of copper ore, ex Catheya, of about 52 tons each

At the St. Austell Consols meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Dowsonings, chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 601, 10s. 36.; calls, 1592, 1cc. 1654, 12s. 36.; calls, 1593, 1cc. 1654, 12s. 36.; calls, 1594, 16s. 41.; daying balance in hand, 9494. 4s. 8d.

chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 6014, 10s. 8d.; calls, 1592, 16; 1654, 12s. 5d.; caylor, 18s. Mine cost, merchants' bills, and ilord's affect, 18s. 16s. 16s. 12s. 5d.; copper on, leaving balance in hand, 9494, 4s. 8d.

At Wheal Charlotte meeting, on June 14, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1464, 10s. 3d.—Mine cost, March and April, 6784, 0s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 143, 19s. 2d.—3934, 10s. 8d.—Copper or soid (less ford's dues, 394, 18s. 4d.) shills, 1134, 19s. 2d.—3938, 10s. 8d.—Copper or soid (less ford's dues, 394, 18s. 4d.) billities were estimated, up to July 12 next, at 5144, 1s. 5d.
Johns reported that they had nine tribute pitches working at tributes varying fragulated on raising 57 tons more in the next month, according to present prospects.

At Grent Wheal Alfred meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. Field in the ont he two months working was 7494, 9s. 9d. A cail of 3s. 6d. per share was meeting, on the two months working was 7494, 9s. 9d. A cail of 3s. 6d. per share was meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. Field in the ont he two months working was 7494, 9s. 9d. A cail of 3s. 6d. per share was meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. Field in the ont he two months working on Wednesday (Mr. T. T. Field in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 22944, 15s. 5d.; coordinated with a valu of the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 22944, 15s. 5d.; coordinated with a valu of the balance of liabilities over assets was 14485, 8d.—Calls received, 344; it is add, 11684, 19s. 6d.; copper sold, 343, 3s. dd.: leaving balance against mine, 10l. 8s. made. Full particulars will be found in another column.

At Cubert United Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. D. Moestia in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 8514, 2s. 1d. call 19l. 8s. discretion in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 8514, 2s. 1d. for like showed in the chair of the chair of the company and the committee of management were re-appointed to take show the soid of the chair of the chair of the comm

moderate sum, spent to the best purpose, will open the mine out extensively, and a rapid rate.

At Berriow Consols Mine meeting, on June 19, the accounts showed—Mine cost, 1784, 10s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 684, 0s. 9d. =2467, 11s. 6d. =Balance fean last account, 2294, 2s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 17s. 9s. 6d. A call of 11. per share was made. Capt. Henry Taylor reported that as soon as the wheelval rected they would immediately resume the sinking under the adit, where the ground is easy, lode large; and from the appearance of the gossan there is every inficate of its proving productive in depth.

At Wheal Jane (Kea) meeting, on June 20, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 591-36s. 10d.; mundic ore sold, 10181. 4s. 9d.; gossan, 191.19s. 6ti., 1711. 13s. 10d.; arenic, 54. 13s.; carriage, 691. 7s. 3d.; halvans, 14t; allowate on boiler, 20f. =13781, 15s. 2d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, Jan., 2381. 7s. 8d.; Peb., 3204. 15s. 1d.; Arenic, 3241. 5s. 1d.; Arenic, 3241. 594. 11s. 14s.; lord's dass, 148s, 634. 6s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1569. 9s. 6d. Capt. Hermise Tos goning reported that the tribute pitches, 10 in number, were looking very well. The water in Old Wheal Fallmouth was failing back slowly, but he was of opinion lay would be able shortly to clear up the shart, as the whim, with all necessary erection, were completed.

water in Old Wheal Falmouth was falling back slowly, but he was of opinion by would be able shortly to clear up the shaft, as the whim, with all necessary erection, were completed.

At Wheal Agar meeting, on June 19, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 3174. 5s. 5d.; calls received, 15004.; advance on tribute, 1104; the cand arsonic sold, 194. 4s.; rent of stamps, 184.; copper ore sold, 3624 18. 184. 23774. 5s. 3d.—Mine cost and merchants bills, Jan. to April inclusive, 1890. 18. 184.; advance on tribute, 402.; saudries, 124. 7s. 11d.: leaving balance in favour of miss. 384. 0s. 3d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capts. W. Roberts and D. Lankbur reported that they could not estimate the cost for the next four months at less has 4004. per month. They expected to sample, on the 23th, 23 tons of ore.

At the Merllyn Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 1711. 3s. 7d. A call of 2s. 5d. per share was made. At the North Towy Mine. seresing, vox June. 105, the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 1711. 3s. 7d. A call of 2s. per share was made. At the Garreg Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 1711. 3s. 7d. A call of 2s. per share was made. At the Garreg Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 1711. 3s. 7d. A call of 2s. per share was made. At Tavy Consols meeting, on June 17 (Mr. E. S. Codd in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 4901. 16s. 3d.; labour cost and merchant bills, March and April, 423d. 2s. 2d.; sandries, 101. 10s. 2d. = 23d. 15s.—Calls received, 243d. 7s.; copper ore sold, 239d. 14s. 6d.; arsenic sold, 10d. 1s. 1d.; leaving blass mitter reported that the mine could be carried on for two months longer without call, by inducing shareholders to at once pay up their arreas.

At West Polberro Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. A. H. English in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against mine of 130d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Mr.

er column.

West Par Consols Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. 8

unkes in the chair), the accounts showed a balance at the Commercial Banko W. Daukes in the chair), the accounts showed a balance at the Commercial B 3034. Ils. 8d.; but, in the estimated account of assets and liabilities, the b against the mine was 490. Ils. 5d. A call of Is, per share was made. The pr

against the mine was 440*l*. Is. 5d. A call of Is. per share was made. The proceedings are reported in another column.

At Wheal Zion meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. E. Stubbs in the chir), the accounts showed a balance against mine of 703*l*. 13s. 6d., against which there was no re bill amounting, to about 350*l*. A call of 5s. per share was made, and a resistion passed to hand over the list of defaulting shareholders to merchant creditor.

At the Devon Burra Burra Mine meeting, on Saturday, the accounts showed—Receipts and balance at last meeting, 671*l*. 11s.; expenditure for in two months, including materials purchased at auction, 378*l*. 2s. 11d.: leaving balance, 93*l*. 5s. 1.d. 12s. 11d. 12s.

West Basset takes the lead at the sale on July 17, having superseid Wheal Buller for the first time. The district in which these sets are is of gratim-portance. Many mines have sprung up, far apart, and in different stras, fathermerives neighbours, but they differ entirely in character with such stratification. St. Austell Consols sold on the 21st 1 ton 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. of nickl

St. Austell Consols sold on the 21st 1 ton 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 12 bs. of nicar and cobat cres.

The Great Polgooth returns are about 16 tons of tin per month.

At Esgair Liee, they sampled 20 tons on June 22. The ore ground is improving in the mine, but at present they are only making about 700% a year prefix but expect to do better.

At Gwrdda Mine, there is ore coming into the lode where they see driving the adit, and it is believed the level is close upon the old ore ground; it is by the dialling, and it is beginning to make its appearance throughout. There is a large vein of it, 6 or 7 ft., speckled with ore.

At Abbey Consols, they are getting on steadily, and expect that it vill be one of the lasting mines of Cardiganshire. They have ore in both ends of the sile, being east and west, and it appears as likely as ever to continue.

At Wheal Constance, the house water-lift has been fixed complete by the adit. A shaft has been sunk on the new lode 3 fathoms, and has extended that the adit. A shaft has been sunk on the new lode 3 fathoms, and has extended that the adit. A shaft has been sunk on the new lode 3 fathoms, and has extended that have seen it, to be a splendid lode. It like been opened on 10 fms. further such have seen it, to be a splendid lode. It like been opened on 10 fms. further such have seen it, to be a splendid lode. It like been opened on 10 fms. further such more favourable for sinking, whilst all other parts of the mine continue much as let reported.

At the Great Wheal Vor. in No. 108, the 80 cross-cut south, in Wheal

reported.

At the Great Wheal Vor, in No. 108, the 80 cross-cut south, in Wesl
Metal, they still continue to intersect rich leaders of tin, which indicate their height are the great cross-course of tin in the level above.

The Cwmdyle Rock Company convened a meeting for yesterday, being consequence of there not being a sufficient number of ahareholders in attendance, he proceedings were adjourned.

At Whenda on the second of the fing good a looking w
From en June 2 norv, are
From in the pitte healthy ar where Cai Gunni est through the presented sols does a March. 18 from 71. 1
Trolumity of admich pragate a length to Treasure.

Ju

ent with a month. but not in very poor answer, b fm. The 10s. in 18 It ap tinction, company From

Fron are turn 30 tons p From prospect encoura Fron proved :
as usual
into a ve
From
ing opes
From
with the
From
the lode
per fm.
Whe

> At t Easthor and in I to the p A prop mine of At t

At in the retraining stead of was on tired b elected the par At

A

F

arra estin T Char leve a gor indic

reh mi

n in the 164, 164.; Oper ore, 18a, 64.;

erchants'
18a. 8d.),
over itay and W,
ring from
they calspects.

in the nett loss ras made.

n in the

coatta in coots and coots are coots and coots

howedance from A call of wheel was the ground indication

wed—Ba-1. 19s. 6d.; allowance 8l. 7s. 8d.; ies, 1-18th, roules Tre-well. The vinion they revections,

-Balance ; tin ore 15s. 10d. = 1d. 17s. 1d.; r of mise, Lanksbury at less than

wed a ba-

ide. snowed a nade. The

a balance

hair), the ants' bills, a received, ag balance d the con-

ish in the

2a, 6d, per rly pressed from him, It was re-be retained dispensed cers in the performance found in

y (Mr. S. iai Bank of he balance se proceed-

he chair),

d there was
d a resolureditors.
accounts
for the two
g balance,
ng that the
ner fathom,
which inrent expenninated the

ground is year profit,

they are nd; it is so There is a

nat it will of the adit,

mplete to nded about promising by all who ther south, uthward to

he ground nuch as last in Wheal

lay, but in

e contract the pro-

the office.

At the General Mining Association annual general meeting, on Thursday, the retiring directors and auditor were re-elected, and a dividend for the half-year of 10s. per share declared, making 11. per share for the whole year. The prospets of the association were reported to be in a satisfactory condition, and there was erry reasonable ground for believing that the operations of the current year would show a very favourable result.

stery reasonable ground for believing that the operations of the current year would skew a very favourable result.

At the United Mexican Mining Association, on Thursday (Sir John Esthorpe in the chair), the financial statements showed—In Mexico, \$12,772 2 6; said in London, 2233. 9a. 2d. in favour of the association; this latter sum is subject to the power vested in Major Farceil to draw on London for a further sum of 30.0%. Apoposition from Mr. Glass, the late superintendent of the company, to take the miss of Rayas for \$39,000, in discharge of the debt of \$220,000, was unanimously rejected. The report appears in extense in another column. The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

At the Liberty Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. R. A. Riddell in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against the mine of \$10,563-66. The financial statement showed a balance at bankers' of 90%, 1s.3d. The principal feature of the meeting was the report on the Vaucluse Mine, made by Mr. Gregg, who had been selected, by the committee of shareholders appointed at the previous half-yearly seeking, to proceed to Virginia for that purpose, and furnish an independent report call he athal state and future prospects of the property. This, and some subsequent therefore the carry out his recommendations as to future operations, and pay the remaining debts of the profit with the Count in another column.

At Fort Bowen Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Capt, Charritie

be stry out his recommendations as to future operations, and pay the remaining debts at the witter, it was received to issue 25,000 antitioned shared shared. At Fort Bowen Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Capt. Charritie is the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of company of 15071, 9s. 10½6. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted. A resolution, proposed for rising additional capital, for the purpose of working the mines by water power in seal of steam, was negatived. The election of Messrs. Buller and Clay as directors was confirmed, but Mr. Campbell was rejected. Messrs. Clive and Mangles, who retired by rotation, were re-elected, and Mr. Braine rejected. Mr. W. Quilter was recessed andiror: 3001, was unanimously voted to the directors for their services during the past year, and the proceedings, which are fully detailed in another column, terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Garnett and Moselcy Mine meeting, on June 21, to consider the propriety of placing the company under the Limited Llability Act of 1855, and under the Llability Partnership Act of the State of Virginia. It appeared that 37,600 shares had been allotted in the first instance, leaving 15,000 in hand, making up the capital of 30,000. The directors had advanced 60001, to save the property, and the mines were now mortzaged for 4 001., which would expire March 1. With a view to facilitate the cating up of the shares in hand, it was now proposed to secure limited liability in England and America. An immense quantity of sand was at grass, and would be taken by the parties with whom they were to contract, and who had a pitent for the extraction of the gold, from several samples of which they had examiling to register under the present deed, but under the Limited Llability Act, 1356, when passed into law, he had no doubt the shares on hand would able two had be rapidity to the company, and would, no would, the under the Limited Lability Act, 1356, when passed into law, he had no doubt the shares

han and directors, and the proceedings, which are fully detailed in another column, terminated.

The Linares Mining Company have declared a dividend of 5s. per share. The directors have advices to June 16, stating that the delay at Warne's had been greater than at first anticipated, they having the shaft to cut down to the 20 before they resumed sinking; this they hope to finish by the end of the month. They calculated upon raising 400 tons of ore for June, and are employing 189 men in the various tutwork and tribute bargains.

La Fortuna Mining Company have advices to June 14:—The May ore is necessary of dressing, and they calculate on breaking in June nearly 70 tons. The prospects of these mines are considerably improved during the past month.

From the Grand Duchy of Baden Mines, Mr. Louis Lindon (June 23) reports that they have discovered an old shaft in the bottom of the old adit level, on the Schindler lode. They had plumbed it to the depth of 115 ft. He imagines that 194 tons. They commenced the ore smelting for their 22d campaign on the previous Weenesday.

At the Wildberg Mines, the engine and crusher are working in first-rate order, and all the workings are proceeding satisfactorily, but they are in want of 20 or 30 more miners.

or so more miners.

From the Pontgibaud Mines, Capt. Rickard reports that at Pranal, the new wheel was erected in place, and set to work on the 6th inst. At Barbecot, the for some time past. At Brot, the No. 1 lode in the adic level is now yielding ½ a ton of ore per fin., and is of a promising character. At Mioche, the lode is looking kindly, at Bosier, the 3tt Joseph engine-shaft has been cleared out of the old pitwork, and sind a promising character at the contract of the state of the state

etimated about 170 tons of ore are ready for sampling.

The Australian Mining Company have advices from their agent, at the Charlon Mine, to March 5. He writes that he had determined on driving an adit level in order to unwater the upper workings. In a winze driven north he had det agood many learned the upper workings. In a winze driven north leath. "The fact and the state of the writes, "are most promising. We are linersected a run of ground raity and, intermixed with boulders of from; the various small strings of ore which have been cut in the shaft are all making too rooming from this run of sandy ground; it must contain copper. As soon as I have communicated with the winze towards the set of the contain copper. As soon as I have communicated with the winze towards ground to see what it is, and in all probability we shall consider it advisable to see it

JUNE 28, 1856.]

THE MINING JOURNAL.

A small lower depth than our afti level. On action No. 251 we have operated the last many composition of the last state of the last stat Rose, 30 to 35; Great Alfred, 2½ to 3½; Herward United, 40 to 42½; North Wheal Unity, 1½ to 1½; St. Day United, 23s. to 25s.; West Collacombe, 4s. to 5s.; Wheai Kitty (8t. Agnes), 4 to 4½.

Mr. R. Tredinnick, in his Subscription Circular, remarks:—

"Considerable enquiry has existed for shares in South Tolgus, Old Tolgus United, and Great South Tolgus—this run of mines was formerly very productive, and wast profits ensued to the fortunate shareholders. South Tolgus, upon an outlay of 10ℓ., has given dividends amounting to 69ℓ., and although they lapsed since May, 1853; about to resume paying. At 01d Tolgus United a new engine is being creeted, which will enable a lode, composed of gossan and ore, to be explored in depth. Great South Tolgus consists of 6000 shares, and has paid one dividend of 750ℓ.—a discovery of great promise has lately been made at the 60 west, the lode for 10 fms. in length has proved to be worth fully 80ℓ. per fm.; it has also been very good in a winze sunk from the 50, consequently large quantities of ore can be raised, whilst the 70 fm level is not far off the shoot of ore. Stray Park is reported to be looking well, improvements are mentioned at two or three points, both at the 140 and the 150 on the south, as well as the Camborne Vean lodes. The present increased price obtained by the miner for tin ores has given a considerable impetus to tin mining, and the profit yielded by many is enormous, in contrast with the current value of shares. Provisience 65ℓ, quarterly dividend 60ℓ. Great Work 300, dividend 60ℓ, per annum. Ding Dong 40 to 42, dividend 21ℓ. per annum. Balleswidden, gaining a little, is monthly reducing a debt formerly contracted, which, if paid off by a call, would render the property far more valuable. Botallack, Levant, Carnyorth, Bosceau, Owies, are all paying large dividends, and will continue to do so as long as tim maintains its value, which in all probability will yet advance, as the supply of Banea (East India tin) is likely annually to decrease. Margaret and Kitty, w

HULL, June 26.—Our market has been rather animated during the week, and buyers show much confidence in higher prices, which the lowering of the rate of interest by the Bank of England to-day will not have any tendency to diminish. Hull and Selby in great request; Hull and Holderness more enquired for.—T. W. Feiny and Co. SHEFFIELD, June 25.—The mining share market has been very flat during the last week, and the quotations are as follow:—Brightsile and Froggatt Grove, 66 to 68, ex div.; Calver Sough and Wren Park, ½ to ½; Grafiant, 5% to 6; Eyam, 26 to 27, ex div.; Peak United, 5% to 9%; Prince of Wiles, 8% to 8%; Wheal Mary, % to 1.—George Wilson.

LEAD ORES. LEAD ORES,
Sold on the 19th June.
Tons. Price per on,
40 £15 5 0 W. J. Cookson & Co.
Sold on the 21st June.
51 £14 14 6 T. Somers.
72 14 06 ditto
66 15 3 6 ditto
31 8 10 0 J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.
27 13 1 0 W. J. Cookson & Co.
40 16 4 6 T. Somers.
Sold on the 23d June. Mines. Nether Hearth East Wheal Rose ditto ditto ditto Keswick.

Coed May	r Pool	****	9000			28	1/2	****	12	11	6	. J	. P. E	yton.
				-		BL	AC	K	T	IN.				
		Sol	a n	n +1	10 1	7th a	nd 3	lat	Ma		d 21st	Ton	ne.	
Mines.											Amo			Purchasers.
	was Tinited	1 4	18	4.	2		276	Pot	0		£ 275	7	0_	Fretbellan.
ditto	19711111111		3	9	1	*****	26	10	0		80	18	5-	ditto.
ditto	**********	ô	-	0	95	*****	81	10	0		18	80	4	ditto
ditto	***********	0	11	0	10		70	10	0	*****	501	14		ditto
ditto				9	19	******	45	10	0	*****	901	12	11	ditto
ditto	**********	U	U									0	11-	ditto
-		-				on the								
Par Const	ols	20	13	0	6	*****	£78	2	•		£1613	9	10-	
ditto	**********	12	17	- 2	14	*****	78	2	6	*****	1006	6	11-	
					8	old o	n th	0 19	ith .	Ime				
Pedn-an-	dreaUnite	44	8	1								19	0_1	Bissoe Co.
ditto	***********					******								ditto
ditto	**********		6	3	1	******	48	0	0	*****	16	4	5_	ditto
ditto	***********		9	3	5		89	15	0	40000	949	10	10	ditto Angarrack Co.
ditto	4+2++++++				7	******	74	0	0	*****	90	17	10-	ditto
disto	**********			-	•	*****					20	.,	0-	ditto
							i on							
wheat E	ys	2		1	16	*****	£81				£ 213			-
ditto	*********				21	******	79	12						-
ditto		0		2	14	100-82	77	2	6	****		13	9-	-
ditto	-	0			16	******	76		0	****	17	12	10-	-
ditto		. 1	9	2	23		47	- 5	0		70			-
ditto	******* ****	1	7	- 3	10		46	0	0	***	64	0	7-	-
ditto	*********	0	2	3	21		31	- 5	0		4	11	9-	-
ditto	**********	- 0	- 3	1	12		25		0	9,011	4			_
Polberro	***********	25	10	0	0	*****	76	0			1938			Enthoven.

LEAD ORES.

	Mines.	Tons	6.	Cons		OPPER.
wmystwith		439	19			_
See 189 0				 		_
oginan	act Daren		0	 _		_
efn Brwyno 42 0 — wm Erfn 36 15 — felsh Potosi 44 2 — lynnailes 25 14 — sgair Mwyn 36 15 — anteos 21 8 — wich Consols 36 9 — aren 21 0 — 7 7 ylwyd 14 14 — ourt Grange 9 16 — wm Daren — 12 12 beryffrwydd 1 3 — antry-Creia 29 14 53 5 — ronfloyd 1 4 — Lanarth 4 9 —		0.0	1	 -		-
Wilson W			0	-		_
Telsh Potosi 44		80	15			-
ynmalees			2			
gair Mwyn 36 15	rnmalees		14	-		-
anteos 21 8 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	sonie Mwen		15			-
wich Consols 56 9 — 7 7 7 7 7 7 19 — 7 7 7 7 9 14 14 — — — 7 7 9 9 1 1 1 — — 1 1 2 9 1 2 9 1 3 —	antena			 -		-
21 0	wich Consols		9			_
yllwyd		-	0			7 7.
ourt Grange 9 16 - 12 12 wm Daren - 12 12 beryffrwydd 1 3 - 12 ant-y-Creia 29 14 53 5 - 12 ronfloyd 1 4 - 12 lanarth 4 9			14	 -		
wm Daren — 12 12 beryffrwydd 1 3 — 12 ant-y-Creia 29 14 53 5 — 12 ronfloyd 1 4 — 12 lanarth 4 9 — 12			16	 -		-
beryffrwydd 1 3	wm Daren	_	_	 -		12 12
ant-y-Creia	horyffrwydd	. 1	- 3			
Innarth 1 4	ant-v-Creia	. 29	14			-
Janarth 4 9			4	-		-
			9	 -		_
			_	 -		1 8%
			_	 -	-	

COPPER ORES.
Sampled June 4, and sold at Swansea June 24, 1856.

Mines, Tons, Produce, Price.	. 1	Mines. Tons. Produce. Price.
Cobre 67 12¾ £11 12	0	
ditto 62 12 12 0	0	ditto 63 1436 14 2 0
ditto 44 2016 19 5	0	
ditto 43 2016 20 3	6	Knockmahon, 90 13 4 12 10 0
ditto 11 16% 15 0	0	ditto 69 1314 12 12 6
ditto 10 51 \\ 51 7	C	Tunckillo 24 17 16 10 6
ditto 83 13½ 12 1	0	Tunckillo 24 17 16 10 6 ditto 23 17½ 16 7 0
ditto 79 14 12 11	0	ditto 9 17 % 17 1 0
ditto 48 21% 20 13	6	ditto 5 23 22 11 0
ditto	0	Kapunda 39 3314 32 8 0
ditto 40 21% 20 10	0	ditto 6 3516 35 0 0
ditto 9 18% 17 10		ditto 3 27 4 26 2 0
Berehaven128 10% 9 11		ditto 1 31 1 29 10 0
ditto 114 11 10 10	0	London 5 13% 13 5 0
Chili 65 15½ 14 15	0	ditte 4 70% 17 0 v
TOTAL	P	RODUCE.
Cobre 541 £8811 16	6	Tunckillo 61 £1038 17 0
Berehaven 242 2422 12	0	Kapunda 49 1571 13 0
Chill 224 3360 13	0	London 9 134 5 0
Knockmahon 159 1996 2	6	
COMPANIES BY WHOM	TH	E ORES WERE PURCHASED.
COMPANIED DI WILLOW		Tong Amount

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES					
Copper Miners' Company		**********			
Freeman and Co.	123	***********			0
P. Grenfell and Sons	181	***********			6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	247	*********			6
Vivian and Sons	2201		8629		6
Williams, Foster, and Co	283				6
Mines Royal Company	83	***********			0
Spitty Copper Company	94	**********	1613		0
F. Bankart	10	**********	919	19	
Total	1285		E19,335	19	0

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, July 8.—Cobre 100, 91, 90, 89, 85, 55, 43—Berehaven 129, 119, 122, 105, 82—Spanish 60, 55, 21, 7, 3, 90, 11—Spanish 62, 32, 69, 5, 4, 2, 1, 12—Knockmahon 91, 67—Kapunda 39, 38, 36, 21—Namaqualand 39, 31—Bampfylde 16—Oola 8—Melbourne 2.—Total, 1932 tons.

	AVERAGI	50.						
	Produce.	P	rice.			Stan		
British	. 11%	£11	2	0	*********	£ 41	15	0
Foreign	. 17%	16	13	0	*********	106	14	0
Sale	. 16	£15	1	0		£107	18	0
Totals-British,		75=1	285	to	ns (21-cw			
AVE	RAGES OF L	AST	SAI	E				
	Produce.	P	rice.			Stan		
British	9 9-16	£ 9	8	0		£121	18	0
Foreign	15 3-16	14	19	6	**********	113	19	6
Sale	11%	£11	14	6		£117	14	0
Totals—British, 1	317; Foreign,	143=	2260	to	ns (21-cv	vts.)		-

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 11, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, June 26.

	Mines.	Tons.	Pri	de.	-	Mines. Tons.	Pr	ice.	
6	United Min	es103	£4 1	13 6	6	West Wheal Damsel 70	£4	2	6
:	ditto	95	4 1	15 6	1	ditto 68	4	12	6
	ditto	66		17 €	9	ditto 60	5	0	6
t	ditto	65		12 6)	ditto 58	8	12	6
	ditto	64		2 6	8	ditto 45	4	10	6
	ditto	61		11 6	8	Wheal Clifford 104	7	10	6
u	ditto	55		10 6	8	ditto 91	7	11	6
	ditto	53		6 6	0	ditto 49	4	5	6
	ditto	45		3 (Perran United 51	i	8	6
0	ditto	43		7 6		ditto 46	3	6	0
-	ditto	22			0	ditto	ĭ	6	0
	ditto	20		6 (ditto 44	î	6	0
5		sols107			6	ditto 27	9	16	o
	ditto	100	41	2 1		ditto 13		14	0
	ditto			1 (6	6
h	ditto			2 (3	0	6
B.	ditto		-	5 6			0	10	6
	ditto	88		16				11	0
		32				Gonamena 74			
	ditto	87			6	ditto 51		14	6
		82		2 (Craddock Moor164	8	16	6
v	ditto	80		4 6		Creegbrawse 60	3	1	0
v	ditto	74			0	ditto 8		10	0
,	ditto	46		9 (Tywarnh. (Portreath) 29	4	16	6
	ditto	43			0	ditto 10	5	2	U
e	ditto	35		13 (West Polberro 34	1	7	6
0	ditto	20	. 2		6	ditto 3	15	18	0
6	ditto	17	. 2		0	East Tolgus 22	0	15	6
,		don100,		1 (0	ditto 7	6	17	6
	ditto	95		9 (6	Treleigh Consols 13	1	1	0
-	ditto	85	. 5	10	6	ditto 10	1	1	6
-	ditto	71	. 6	17 (6	West Crinnis (at Par)., 20	7	2	6
	ditto	38	. 4	3 (6	North Downs 8	3	9	6
	ditto	34		17	0	Wh.Mary(at Portreath) 3	7	0	6
				-	P	RODUCE.	•		-
	Inited Min	es 692 £:			-			10	
						Craddock Moor 104 £			0
	Troceroen	sols 506	254	0 1	6	Creegbrawse 68	203	0	0

£17,736 16 6 3464

_	_		_		FOUR											_		
Year.	Tons.		Prod		Amou				Stane			-	re e	opp	et			copper.
1847	., 2865	***	7%	***	£15,850	10	6							-	0	 £98	0-	- £101 6
1848	2739		78		11,199	6	0	***	93	19	0		88	4	0	 88	10	
1849	2628		636	***	9,724			999		3	0		56	18	0	 79	10	
1850	2122		6%	***	8,882	6	0	***	95	8	0	***	63	11	0	 84	0	
1851	2670	***	732	+22			6	***		10	0	***	64	13	U	 84	0	
1852	2457		0.34	***	. 30 -08	3	0		123	6	0	***	82	12	0	 98	. 0	
1853	3146		6	***	30 117	1	6		130	1	0		84	13	0	 107	10	
1854	., 4204		5%	***	00 024	17	0		142	11	0		94	8	0	 126	0	
1855	3312								151	19	0		99			126	0	
					Presses !													miner.

The

we wi

esatile

whose whose of hon

To ossis i 26th a re ha it does whose profits of div

fand o exister culties

was pl

the ho pany. Time, untiri

tion th

learn !

years. agains Dec. 2

and pr of ore produ of 88, and w thoug a cons

the di pendit

RATING OF MINES BILL.

At a numerous and influential MEETING of gentlemen interested in mining, held the London Tavern on Wednesday, the 25th June, to organise an opposition to the Bill now before Parliament for the Rating of Mines,

JOHN TAYLOR, Jun., Esq., in the chair.

Moved by Mr. J. Y. Watson, seconded by Mr. Thos. Field, and carried unanimously
1. That this meeting is of opinion that the Bill lately introduced into Parliament
entitled "The Rating of Mines Bill, 1856," is unsound in principle, calculated to dis
courage legitimate mining, and injurious to the working miner.

courage legitimate mining, and injurious to the working miner.

Moved by Mr. J. H. Murchison, seconded by Mr. C. Hancock, and carried unanimously:

2. That the petition now read be adopted; and that Mr. Masterman, M.P., be requested to present the same, and the other Members for the City be solicited to support its prayer in the House of Commons.

Moved by Mr. T. Harrison, seconded by Mr. J. Berry, and earried unanimously:

3. That the following gentiemen be a Committee to watch the proceedings in the House of Commons, and in the Select Committee, and to adopt all necessary steps to defeat the Bill:—Messrs, John Taylor, jun., Richard Taylor, Thomas Field, J. H. Murchison, J. V. Watson, Charles Hanc et, Edward Crease, Henry Crease, Richard Hailett, Timothy Painter, Edward Boyle, Jno. Cumberland; with power to add to their number.

Moved by Mr. H. Peet, seconded by Mr. T. Field, and carried unanimously:

1. That a subscription be forthwith made, for the purpose of defraying the nec
y expenses of the committee incidental to the opposition of the Bill; and that Jo
ylor, jun. Eug., be treasurer.

The following is a copy of the petition:—

The following is a copy of the petition:

To the Right Hon, the Commons of the United Kingdom in Parliament assembled:

The humble petition of the undersigned adventurers and others resident in London, and interested in mines in the county of Cornwall, showeth,—

That, by the Rating Mines Bill; 1856, a great additional burden will be cast on the mining interest of the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and your petitioners consider that the measure is not only uncalled for, and calculated to operate unfairly and unjustly on individual adventurers, but that it is against public policy, inasmuch as it will check mining adventures, and consequently inflict a serious injury on a farge portion of the labouring and industrious population of Cornwall, who either directly or indirectly derive their sole or principal means of livelihood from the working of mines.

mines.

That numerous mines throughout the county of Cornwall have been commenced, and are being worked at money rents or dues not reserved in kind, the adventurers and lords alike relying on the long-established legal decisions that mines themselves are not ratable to the poor, and that rents or dues reserved in money are exempt from

and lords aitke relying on the long-established legal decisions that mines themselves are not ratable to the poor, and that rents or dues reserved in money are exempt from such liability.

That the amount of dues paid had accordingly been regulated and augmented, but the measure now before Parliament does not meet and provide for these circumstances, and is framed in disregard of the existing relations between lords and adventurers in the county of Cornwalt; and that if the bill should pass into a law, the burdenof the poor-rates, levied on the amount of dues in Cornish mines, will really fail upon the adventurers, as the setts and mining leases of the county almost invariably contains clause to the effect that the adventurers shall pay their dues without deduction for parliamentary or parcohalit taxes and charges, whether present or future. That such form of reddendum has been inserted in mining setts as matter of course, but with a clear understanding, both by lords and adventurers, that mine dues reserved in money, as well as the mines themselves, are not liable to be rated to the poor.

That the mine agents, mining labourers, merchants, and shopkeepers of every mining district in Cornwall, as well as a large proportion the adventurers in Cornish mines, are already fully rated to the relief of the poor in their several localities; and that any additional burden which would have the effect of discouraging mining speculations, as it would tend to prevent employ, and to etipple or limit trade and merchandise, would eventually increase the number of poor and the amount of poor-rates. The mining adventurers generally involve a large outlay of capital, and that in a considerable proportion of cases such capital is lost to those who invest it, and has the effect only of promoting the employment of the working classes, and benefiting the trade of the district in which it has been expended.

That your petitioners would respectfully call the attention of your Hon. House to judgments delivered in the case of the Govern

RATING OF MINES BILL.

The following is a LIST OF THE SUBSCRIPTIONS announced at the Meeting held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday last, to organise an opposition to the Bill, now before Parliament, for the Bating of Mines:—

John Taylor and Sons	£10	10	0	
Henry and Edward Crease	10	10	0	
J. H. Marchison	5	5	0	
Hancock and Sharp	5	5	0	
Henry Peet	- 5	5	0	
Thomas Field	- 5	5	0	
Watson and Cuell	5	5	0	
The Mining Journal	5	5	0	
Thos. Harrison	1	1	0	
Wm. Birdsey	1	1	0	
J. Berry	3	3	0	
E. Boyle	- 2	2	0	
R. C. Manuel	- 1	1	0	
H. B. Rye	1	1	0	
S. W. Daukes	. 1	1	0	
W. L. Webb	1	1	0	
Powell and Cooke	2	2	0	
R. B. Mann	. 0	10	6	
John Prockter	5	5	0	
S. Cardozo	1	1	0	
Н. Норре		1	0	
T. P. Thomas	. 1	1	0	
James Lane		10	6	

Parties desirous of subscribing are requested to communicate with the treasurer Jours Taylon, jun., Esq., 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

RATING OF MINES BILL.

The PETITION AGAINST THIS BILL, adopted at the Public Meeting held at the London Tavern on the 25th inst., LIES FOR SIGNATURE at the OFFICE of Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, where every one interested in mining property is requested to call and sign the same without delay. For convenience, the PETITION will LIE FOR SIGNATURE, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Watices to Currespondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference

Manganese.—Sir: By the report presented to the Houses of Parliament, of the imports and exports in England during 1854, it appears that 20,324 tons of manganese ore were imported, which were sold for 71,1337, at the rate of 31. 10s. per ton. Would any of your readers be so kind as to inform ms through which port of England were imported the largest quantities of said manganese! Which were the highest and the lowest degrees of said mineral? What degree of richness the manganese requires to have to be admitted in the English market!—P. S. : June 25.

GOLD MINING COMPANES.—SIR: Gold to the amount of about 20 necessary.

gamese requires to have to be admitted in the English market [-F. B.: June 23. GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—SIR: Gold to the amount of about 20,000,000, sterling per annum is being sent from Australia, but not one of the gold mining companie has hitherto contributed in the slightest degree to the amount thus sent from the colony. This appears to me somewhat strange. Can any of your readers explain the reason of it?—Capital: June 28.

the reason of it?—Capital: June 26.

Pulitying Science from Corr.—Sir: Will you permit me, through the medium of your Journal, to enquire if any of your readers can give me information about purifying sulphur from coke by means of common sait?—namely, what quantity of sait per ton of coal is put into the coke overs, and if it be found to have the desired effect in freeing the coke from sulphur.—A Constant Subscriber: June 24.

should write to the directors respecting the smiths' work at Wheal Arthur and heal Edward.

Swansea.)—The regulus should, previously to its sale, have been reduced to a higher per centage. In many cases, the expense of freight awallows at proportion of the profits, PANIES SES, 1971

up a great proportion of the profits.

Gold Companies.—Sin: Will amy of your readers kindly inform a Lake Bathurst shareholder the position of that concection, and what prospect there is of our obtaining redress, and the best course of action to adopt? Also, if there is a chance of our obtaining juries from the directors of the Australian Freehold concection?

—A SHAREHOLDER: Thromorton-street, June 25.

"T. T." (Noath).—We cannot enter into the discussion respecting the colliery explosion at Commuon. The question as to printing the rules should have been settled without writing to newspapers.

PRACTICAL MINING.—Sig. I have realized.

sion at Cwmavon. The question as to printing the rules should have been settled without writing to newspapers.

Phactical Missive.—Siz: I have noticed, in your valuable Journal, two or three letters, to which I feel anxious to reply; but as I am much engaged at present with some of my employers, in different mines, I must beg to delay it unit another week. I did by no means intend to publish anything offensive—neither is it my intent in to do so; but, notwithstanding, I feel myself justified in bringing before the public many more of my views respecting the formation of lodes, slides, heaves, &c. I can assure your anonymous correspondents that I do not do it from any selfish motive, but quits the contrary. I believe there is agreat deal more to be learnt in reference to the doctrine of slides, heaves, &c.; and who than practical men are more interested in the subject. I did not say, "I never learnt anything from geological books;" but I did eav, I can learn much more from the hard-working tributer. When will the period arrive that practical men will write without prejodice! I have five or six long epistles, which I should feel happy to bring before the public if I could only persuade myself that I should not be incumbered with amonymous writers. I am open to conviction, and should be glad to receive any instruction that would have a teadency to improve the very important position of mining. I feel much obliged to Mr. Boundy for his very sensible letter, and beg to tell him I will reply to it next week.—John Sparce: Downgate, June 26.

forwithstanding our Supplement, the great space occupied by the Mine Rating question has compelled us to omit several interesting letters from correspondents, and miscellaneous articles of information. We shall give another extra sheet with next week's Jeurnal, and hope thus to clear off all arrears.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINES.—SIR: Your correspondents would oblige some of your readers by stating if the coal-cutting machine of Waring, or any other of the kine is in operation; and if ao, with what success.—R. R. H.: June 25.

is in operation; and if so, with what success.—R. R. H.: June 25.

NOUTRAU MONDE MINING COMPANY.—SIR: I have read the answer of the secret
of this company to the enquiries of "A Shareholder," in reference to a report t
was expected from the company on the state of its affairs generally, and especie
as regards its progress since the last statement of the directors in 1854. The ir
sistiloi inference is that all that has been done has been so badly carried on that,
fear of public reprobation, everything is apparently to be condemned to oblivi
If (I say if) a meeting be called, why should it be held in Paris! Because repo
of such meetings are not so readily given to the public by the French press, nor
they quoted often by English papers. To say that the statutes do not provide
periodical meetings, is an evasion of the daty of the board, and one which will
borne in mind when the shareholders do meet.—A BROTHER BHARHHOLDER.

The reply of "Justice" in "Coal Miner" shall appear next work

The reply of "Justice" to "Coal Miner" shall appear next week.

TREATMENT OF COPPER ORIS,—Dr. Nielsen, of the Eibe Copper-Works, near Hamburgh, about two years since, stated that he had a process by which mundicky ores of % per cent. could be rendered available. Whether he has practically carried his theory into effect, we are unable to say, not having received any information of his experiments.

of his experiments.

"Miner" (Turuo).—It is impossible to say how the directors expended the sums of money entrusted to them; while they refused to give the vendor his shares, the solicitor, and several of the board, were thrusting their scrip on the market. The mine was unwatered about 100 fins., and ore to the value of 1000? was raised, at an expenditure of 1800?. The works were stopped by order of the directors. It can only be imagined that this was done advisedly, as it would have been impossible for them to have carried on the works without further funds. One of the parties has long enjoyed an unenvisible motoriety, his constant custom being to represent mines or associations with a paid-up capital, and subsequently, as soon as he has disposed of or pledged his serip, to retire from the company.

Thes Side Mining Company.—"A Shareholder" should write to the secretary, who will afford every information on the matter referred to.

"Alpha" (Hull).—There is no question but that many and sections of the various

Alpha" (Hull).—There is no question but that maps and sections of the various mining districts would be desirable, and of considerable utility to the public in general; it would, however, require too much space were they to be given in detail in any publication. It is to the interest of the shareholders themselves to give publicity to the situation of their property. If a mine has been continuously worked on a plan made some two years since, though it may show the features of the sett, is but of little value as regards the workings.

A Subscriber" (Camborne).—We are obliged to our correspondent, and shall be glad to receive the promised communication,

giad to receive the promised communication.

like Inspering.—Sir. Inspecting a mine was formerly considered of sufficien importance to deserve a few hours' careful attention, though now-a-days the cas appears quite different. Referring to Mr. Ennor's advertisement of his departure and return from his annual tour, I discover that in 50 lawful days he has impected about 70 mines underground, and as many more at surface, giving an average of three mines a day. This looks like "inspecting" by wholesale. If this mode of inspection be persevered in, it cannot fail bringing scientific mining into contempt.—R. WILLIAMS: Guennop, June 27.

A. B." (Dublin).—The East Annagh Company was dissolved about two years since The shareholders had the option of taking shares in the Kerry Company; this has not paid any dividends.

not paid any dividends.

Makido-Caltifunnian Gold Mining Company.—Sir : According to the last advices Sir Henry Huntley has obtained the requisite supply of water, so that he is now enabled to crush continuously. As soon as that object was attained, the director promised us that we should have remittances by every mail. Let us hope that such will now be the case, and that after our long delay we shall be rewarded for our patience.—G. G.: Lincoln, June 20.

W. C." (Euston-square).—The shares were never quoted at the price; although the matter is a perfectly legitimate transaction, yet the person disposing of the shares took an unfair advantage, and the course pursued must be considered by all parties open to suspicion.

When EDWARD.—Sin: I understand that little confidence can be placed in the report circulated with the last accounts. Why is it signed only by Mr. W. Watson and Capt. Thomas Carpenter, as manager; and am I rightly informed that the resident agent would refuse his signature to such report? I also hear that the report on the south iode is not to be relied on, being made in order to claim applause for the little successor, the north lode. Enquiries are also made as to why the horse-whim and pulleys were sold for about the price of old iron and fuel, and how the mine can be said to be on the Cost-book System, when the purser alone has access to the books?—A SHARRHOLDER: June 27.

**Received.—"D. V., " on the North Yorkshire Magnetic Ironstone—"Aurifer," on the Gold Mines of Virginia—E. White, on the Rhosydd Slate Company—"A Miner (Chaewater)—"W. T.," (Glasgow)—"N. A.," (Bremen).

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, JUNE 28, 1856,

The meeting of the Mining Interest at the London Tavern, on Wednes day, was as completely successful as the most strenuous opponents of the obnoxious measure could desire. Mining property to the amount of some millions sterling was represented by the leading men connected with this especial interest, and the resolutions of the meeting may, therefore, be taken as a significant protest against the unjustifiable attempt of a few Cornish lords to impose a new burthen upon a branch of native industry, which every year becomes more subject to the active competition of for ign countries the Governments of which take peculiar care that the searchers for motal lic ores shall be, as far as possible, free from all imposts likely to cripply their energies, or to discourage their hazardous and uncertain pursuit. I were well that the Legislature of England followed the example of ou continental neighbours, and instead of introducing a new principle of rating, resorted to the statute of ELIZABETH, and restored it in its entirety rating, resorted to the statte of FLIMARITH, and restored it in its entirety and simplicity, as the true principle of rating real property to the poor. In the course of the proceedings at the meeting, some very forcible truths were enunciated, which put to shame the specious legal pleading of Messrs. LUMLEY and DARKE, who have undertaken to champion the cause of some half dozen lords of the soil in the West of England, against the rights and immunities conceded to the mining interest by those who best understood its value in 1601.

its value in 1601.

In the consideration of this subject it is very requisite it should be divested of the sophistry with which the promoters of the bill have sought to invest it. It is not a question between the occupier of the soil at the surface and the man who descends into the bowels of the earth to delve for that which he may never find, but in the pursuit of which fortunes may be absorbed, with but little or no success. To say that a mine is an underground farm is simply an absurdity. The scientific farmer who cultivates the soil, and expends a given sum of money on its improvement, can safely predict that in the ordinary course of events he will reap a tivates the soil, and experds a given sum of money on its improvement, can safely predict that in the ordinary course of events he will reap a harvest, and be repaid for his skill and enterprise; but the mining adventurer may lay out an almost fabulous amount in underground explorations in search of his "farm" produce, and must perforce be content to abide by the consequences—of tota failure, indifferent success, or in the event of great good luck (as in the ase of Mr. Thomas and the Great Devon Consols, and a few others) a rapid fortune. But where is the analogy between the two cases cited? They are as widely and distinctly different as (to use a homely expression) chalk and cheese. Let us take for example a case in point. According to the statement of Mr. J. H. Murchison, the non-dividend coper mines produced, in 1865, ore to the value of 360,000l. Allowing the tues on the whole to average 1-15th, or 24,000l, we have a balance, without taking into consideration the numerous mines which are worked and yield no ore whatever, of 336,000l. Absorbed by the local merchants and working miners from copper mines alone. by the local merchants aid working miners from copper mines alone. But these figures cannot belooked upon as in any way approaching the actual outlay in this respect, is no cognisance whatever is taken of a very large amount in the shape of calls, wh

large amount in the shape of calls, which nearly all these mines are compelled to make to meet the balance of liabilities entailed even in mines selling large quantities of op.

To pass, however, from gneral to practical instances, we may refer to that mentioned by Mr. Hancock, as forcibly illustrating the benefit conferred upon barren and otherwise valueless districts. This gentleman stated he was interested in acompany which in the last six years had raised 15,000% in calls, and received in the same period 12,000% for ore sold, making a total sum expended of 27,000%, and they were not yet in a dividend state. Of this 25,000% they had spent 25,000%, the lord receiving 1000% for his dues; merchants, and other charges, 9000%; and the working miners 15,000%; yet for all this outlay the adventurers have not received a single panny in return. Can Mr. Darke show, in all his agricultural experience, which, no doubt, has been considerable, a single instance connected with the farming interests which would bear compaagricultural experience, which, no doubt, has been considerable, a single instance connected with the farming interests which would bear comparison with these facts in anydegree? But Mr. Darke will not, or cannot, see that miners confer any jermanent benefit on a district, and is highly incensed that the surface teient should have to pay for the license underground. We have it on the authority of Mr. John Taylon, jun., and through him of the highly repectable firm which he represents, that rate-

payers do not support the mining poor. Mines have their doctor and distand to provide against sickness and accident, besides which the mines he parish. Mr. Thomas First also truly told the meeting that the advanturers bore the onus of such casualties, and instanced the Great Whall Alfred as an illustration. At this mine they raise 1000l. worth of ore per month, upon which they pay 1.60th dues, and under the head of doctor and club expend about 125l. annually. Were they rated to the poor they very considerable saving to themselves. This they have no idea of, and prefer to provide for those in their employ in a manner more acceptable to both the conclusion that the ground taken by the promoters of the Raing of Mines Bill, 1856, is one which cannot be maintained if the mine adventurers and working miners are true to themselves. A few more meetings such as this, carried out with the same spirit and singleness of purpose, backed up by those stubborn weapons, "facts," and the bill will be no longer tenable in the House of Commons, but will meet with the defat which it so richly deserves. Let us, in conclusion, impress upon our readers the necessity of garnering up every fact worthy of publicity, and which will in any way advance their cause, and they can then rest assured that they may with safety leave abstract law and special pleading to those most interested in them.

Although Lord Overstone has been exceedingly active in attempting to prevent the Joint-Stock Companies Bill, 1856, from becoming law, he has, happily, been unable to carry out his design, and the public are, therefore, likely to have all the benefits secured to them for which this admirable measure provides. The bill has passed through committee in the House of Lords, and the chief difficulties it had to encounter may now be considered overcome. Lord Overstone warned their lordships against the mischievous tendency of the measure, and we opine that he should have concluded his sentence by the words "to monopolising capitalist," which would have made his remark both true and complete. He believed it would not only ruin the thoughtless, but shake the credit of the prident and cautious. Now, we do not hesitate to assert that this extreme consideration for the public is highly commendable on the part of Lord Overstone, and cannot be too widely published, as showing that his lordship is becoming convinced that the duty of every Member of the Legislature is to promote the interest of the country at large, in preference to that of any particular clique. This very considerate and praisewortly assertion does not, however, appear to thoroughly harmoniae with his expression of opinion at the commencement of the discussion on the bill, when he commented on the exclusion of banking companies from the privilege of limited liability. He did not complain of the exclusion as a grievance, as he rather considered it an honour to that branch of commerce to which he so long had the honour to belong. It is here evident although he was compelled to enquire of the President of the Board of Trade for an exact definition of what the bill meant by banking companies, that the large capitalist is the object of his consideration.

attnough he was competed to enquire of the President of the Board of Trade for an exact definition of what the bill meant by banking companies, that the large capitalist is the object of his consideration.

It has been falsely stated that the measure is singularly inappropriate to the present state of the country, and that in the event of "manias" the tendency of the measure must be to extend and intensify the evils, by facilitating the introduction of joint-stock companies, reckless in their procedure from being protected by limited liability, and filling the community with the instruments of gambling in the form of shares, upon which hide has been paid. The same party assert that the real want of the country is competent and duly qualified men, in whom confidence is blended with caution, and the spirit of commercial enterprise is regulated by experience, and the sense of responsibility in wielding the vast resources of capital and credit, which the country is prepared to place at their command. The latter assertion we are willing to admit, but we would ask whether, by the passing of such a bill as Mr. Lowr's, much of the capital now embarked in foreign investments, without adequate security, would not be employed in home undertakings? If so, although it might, as in the instance of the railway mania, prove disastrous to reckless speculator, it would, from the simple fact that the funds were expended in home exterprise, prove ultimately of lasting benefit to the community.

ise, prove ultimately of lasting benefit to the community.

the monopolist the idea of limiting liability is naturally regarded contempt, because it will be the means of producing competition; with contempt, occasion the means or producing competition; and this is a principal reason for asserting that the country will be becifited by the measure. For it is doubtful whether even Lord Overstoon would undertake to say that wholesome competition is not the real mit nearly the sole cause of our wealth, prosperity, and commercial progress. Monopolists well know that no benefit could be derived by a combination of their interests, as their concerns are already as large as can be continiently managed, and that any considerable increase would rather tend to dispulse than augment their result.

niently managed, and that any considerable increase would rather test to diminish than augment their profit.

We will take, for instance, an association of the whole of the greatmoufacturers at Manchester, and enquire what benefit they would derive? At present, their dealings are considerable in every quarter, and could only be increased by appointing their own agents wherever they did beiness; this would necessarily require increased expenditure, to meet which increased profits must be obtained. Whether these profits were made by increasing the price, or by manufacturing an inferior article, the effect would be equally dangerous, and would be taken whether after the could prove the property of the country of the country of the country of the country being allowed the former rates; or, in the event of this opportunity being allowed. who, from not being troubled with an unwieldly establishment, coaldpoduce at former rates; or, in the event of this opportunity being allowed to escape by Englishmen, foreigners would be enabled to successfully compete with us in every market to which British manufactures are now sent. Again, limited liability will tend considerably to prevent the estimated system of joint-stock dealing being introduced into England; drawing our bullion into fixed investments abroad, which might in case of war prove very injurious to England. It will tend to invigorate the spirit of enterprise and industry, and prevent the boasted assertion that we are the lenders of our surplus capital to every nation in the world. The bill not only provides a means of limiting the liability, but affect every opportunity to the shareholders for exercising some power over the management themselves, and at the same time its provisions are sufficient upon those having the management of a concern in their handsthit fraud is extremely difficult to be hidden by those practising it. Provide an ordinary amount of caution be used in the selection of chamels for embarking spare capital, a large amount of loss cannot accrue to also

an ordinary amount of caution be used in the selection of channels for embarking spare capital, a large amount of loss cannot accrue to any one, whilst with the most reckless speculation the total amount of low would be immediately known—an advantage of which even the Cost-book System, notwithstanding its many excellent provisions, cannot boast. A question for the serious consideration of the mining community is, whether the bill can be rendered available in promoting their intensity. And we do not hesitate to say there is one object to which it might be splied with great advantage—the formation of a company by miners for erecting works and smelting their own ore. The facilities offered by the bill are so great that we believe there would be no difficulty in thus do And we do not hesitate to say there is one object to which it might be plied with great advantage—the formation of a company by miners for erecting works and smelting their own ore. The facilities offered by the bill are so great that we believe there would be no difficulty in that offeating the purpose of the smelters' combination. The complaints of the injurious effects produced by that combination have ever been loud, sat the attempts to overthrow it have been very numerous, but hitherto willout success; yet it is doubtful whether the want of success may not be attributed to the want of unanimity among the miners themselve. We have only to urge them to unite their efforts, and, so soon as the company shall be formed, to call meetings of the shareholders, and vote a cettar amount to be expended in shares in the "Miners' Smelling Company, when we are convinced the power will be amply sufficient to crush the monopoly, and to secure to the adventurers in every mine the fall result to which they are entitled.

The combination of the entire capital of the smelters would be inclined.

The combination of the entire capital of the smelters would be The combination of the entire capital of the smelters would be inflictive against such a company, for the same reasons as we have adduced with regard to a Manchester company of the same description; and, were the movement on the part of the adventurers anything like unanimous, a call of a few shillings per share would be amply sufficient for the attainment of the desired end, whilst the advantage to be derived could not fail to be permanent. In whatever manner the smelters endeavoured to combattle scheme they would be defeated, for the smelters could not, for any length of time, offer such prices as would induce the miners to sail to them is

scheme they would be defeated, for the smelters could not, for any length of time, offer such prices as would induce the miners to sell to tem instead of smelting themselves, as directly they ceased doing so the miner would be enabled to sell their manufactured copper at prices absolutely ruinous to the smelter; whilst, if the smelter attempted to underell, the cost of the ore would be too high to allow him to do so with impanity.

The advantage secured to the adventurer cannot be doubted, for a critain amount per ton would be charged on the ore smelted, according to the distribution of the modern of the control o

to wo have a during midab Des ing of vidence to trai and pl Shoul currer which have t of the

is an

stance rector

ship v

TH

at Col

liabili

this co witho Englis

in the

which deman conces

rate in

Prussi lity, a for he Englis 20 per sideres

descrip June, Messrs P. S. I

Sociét From the Rh 55 mil

is due

comprivery s those and n series format Ruhr

ners be-

wheal

ore per f doctor

d prefer to both ming to ating of adven.

e defea

ity, and

law, he blic are, ich this

nay now

believed the pruextreme of Lord his lord.

eworthy h his ex-

the bill, rom the sion as a

of com-evident, Board of mpanies,

nmunity ich little ded with

eir com-ould ask e capital y, would ht, as in

culators, 10me enregarded

petition; be benereal and progress. bination

did bus est which

are nov

rorld,

over the so strin-ands that nnels for

d by the ts of th

were the us, a call tainment fail to be mbat the my length them in-

e miners bsolutely rsell, the

or a cering to its it whilst lertaking seestra profit derived from the actual smelting operations. We shall spin allude to the subject, and trust adventurers will become convinced that a undertaking of this description would be to their advantage, and that it will be our duty to record the actual formation of a company, the stire interest in which is held by the mining companies themselves, that him the sole means of securing success.

the still be our duty to record the actual formation of a company, the size interest in which is held by the mining companies themselves, that leigt the sole means of securing success.

Ta history of gold mining as a commercial speculation has hither to held, in almost every instance, one unbroken series of disasters and disasteriations. In the Colonial Gold, the Australian Condition, againments. In the Colonial Gold, the Australian Condition, againments. In the Colonial Gold, the Australian Condition, againments and the condition of the colonial side of the part of the seeders. When the gold fever was at its height side on the part of the seeders. When the gold fever was at its height side on the part of the seeders. When the gold fever was at its height side on the part of the seeders. When the gold fever was at its height side on the part of the seeders. When the gold fever was at its height side on the part of the seeders. When the gold fever was at its height side on the part of the seeders and the stability of legitimate merian idia country, and well night threatened the stability of legitimate merian idia on the seeders and the stability of legitimate merian idia of treasure seeking rarely soured above the creature comforts of home. We cannot wonder, therefore, that when the bubble burst the classification of the seemed above the creature comforts of home. We cannot wonder, therefore, that when the bubble burst the classification of the part of the seemed in the Journal of June 14, and to which we have now the satisfaction of directing especial attention, presenting as it does the unexampled feature of a remunerative gold mining company, whose operations have extended over a series of years, and who, out of softs, have paid since the year 1838 the sum of 366,022/, in the shape of diridends, exclusive of income-tax, and have accumulated a reserve fail of 34,166/, besides, to meet contingencies. In the early years of its cistone, this company, like instance, this company, like most others, had to struggle

during the year, it can scarcely be woncered that the costs present so formidable an appearance.

Despite, however, of all these disadvantages, and in the face of a falling off in the receipts, the directors were enabled to declare a further direded of 30s. per share, but in doing so have taken the wise precaution to transfer from the reserve fund 15,000l., to meet their engagements here and in the Brazils, and have by this means equalised the capital account, and placed the true financial position of the company before the proprietors. Should the mines of Morro Velho again increase their produce during the current year, there will be no occasion to use the amount transferred; but if on the other hand, they continue in their present unantisfactory state.

carrent year, there will be no occasion to use the amount transferred; but if, on the other hand, they continue in their present unsatisfactory state, the available capital will enable the directors to save a considerable sum, which has hitherto been paid in the shape of discount. Whichever they have to elect between, we are satisfied their past exertions for the welfare of the shareholders will be taken as a guarantee of future watchfulness. We cannot conclude our observations on this company, without reverting to the animus displayed by certain shareholders at the meeting. It is an old saying, that people will never let well alone; and in this instance it found a verification. On the proposal to re-elect a retiring director, the motion was opposed for no other reason than that a change ought to take place. There was nothing to say against the qualifications of the director, but his election was opposed simply because his stewardship was expired. Would any merchant who had engaged a managing clerk (say) for a couple of years, wish to discharge him if he found his clerk equal to his anticipations? The idea would be as absurd as improbable. To discontented and, perhaps, ambitious shareholders, we would say wait until you find the directors beside themselves, and then you may with reason appoint successors. By their works should you judge them.

with reason appoint successors. By their works should you judge them.

The Coal Trade—Collery Operations on the Rhine—The Ruhbort Coal Mining Company.—This company was originally established at Cologne, in April, 1855, as a Société en Commandite, with limited liability, under the law of Prussia; it is now transferred to a company in this country, with a capital of 159,9964, in shares (to bearer) of 64 each, without further liability. The council of supervision and gerant, both English and foreign, are composed of gentlemen, not only of the highest respectability, but of great practical experience, so essential to the success of such an undertaking, The company is possessed of twelve concessions (Muthungen) of a coal field, a mprising upwards of 3000 English acres, in the valley of the Ruhr, abutting on the Rhine, below Dusseldorf, which is now proposed to open out and work, in consequence of the great demand for coal, and the increasing value of the neighbouring collieries, as well as by reason of the fact that recent borings on each of the twelve concessions have proved the extent and quality of the seams to be first-rate in every respect, as had been reported by the mining officers of the Trussian Government. The Ruhrort coal is of the richest and best quality, and well adapted for coking and the manufacture of iron, as well as for household purposes. According to the reports of most competent English and foreign engineers, a minimum yearly return of more than 29 per cent. on the capital may be safely relied on. The capital is considered amply sufficient to provide for all expenses, and to establish a colliery with two pits, capable of supplying with ease from 200,000 tons of coal per annum. It also includes the payment of interest at 5 per cent, per annum until the works are in full operation, which it is considered will be effected before Jan. 1, 1857. We gave an interesting description of this district in several Numbers of the Mining Engineers, P. S. Reid, and T. Y. Hall, mining engineers; and the second,

burg—the former abutting upon, and opening into, the Rhine; and the latter having a canal communicating with that river and with the Ruhr, which runs through the concessions, and is navigable for upwards of 30 miles from its confluence with the Rhine and the Cologne and Minden Railway, which communicates with all the German network of railways with Hanover, Magdeburg, Berlin, Hamburgh, Leipzie, and Dresden, runs along the concessions within half a mile, and a branch of that railway to Ruhrort and the Rhine runs almost through the middle of the concession from one end to the other. The advantageous situation of the coal field, its proximity to so many large markets of interior consumption, as well as the ready means of transport towards the exterior by the Rhine, or by the railways which pass through the concession, guarantee to the projected works a marked preference above all the coal-works situated more to the east near Essen, on an average of four leagues from the town of Ruhrert. We shall again allude to this interesting property next week.

IRON ORES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND .-- No. 11.

In the North, the actual limestone alternates with stata of gritatone and shale, locally termed hazle and plate. Certain ores of iron are interstratified with these beds; nodules of clay ironstone, argillaceous carbonate, are met with in some of the bands of shale, the mode of aggregation being analogous to that of the similar ores of the coal measures. At Hareshaw, near Bellingham, towards the source of the North Tyne, four furnaces were erected some years ago, to smelt the clay ironstone obtained from the "sills." They produced excellent ore, but the expensive cartage of ore, and the absence of railway or canai communication, were fatal for the time to the success of the establishment. Near Haltwhistle and Nenthead the same "ballstones" have been worked at their outcrop. Masses of brown iron ore appear in some instances to form regular layers, although their presence is, probably, in close relation to the veins of metallic minerals which intersect the rocks in and around Alston Moor. A bed of "black band" was discovered a few years ago, and worked till within a recent period, about 15 mile north-wost of Haydon Bridge, near the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway; it ranged from 25 to 5 feet in thickness, and being calcined on the spot, was proved at the Shotley Bridge furnaces to be a very valuable ore; but its cropping out on the west, and disturbances of the ground to the east, limited its exploration. Since the extension of a branch railway to Alston, some of the lodes have been extensively wrought. Thus the Manor House vein has been opened very near the railway staion for the Shotley Bridge Company, and hundreds of tons were raised from a small area at the extremely low cost of 1s. 7d. per ton. The vein is about 14 feet wide, striking east and west, with a northerly dip, and throwing down the measures on its north wall about 12 feet. Its productiveness is increased by "flats," which penetrate a few feet between the layers of scar limestone, which it here intersects.

On the opposite side of the valley of the Tyne, the Park, or Horse Edge, vein has also lately been wrought, and consi shale, locally termed hazle and plate. Certain ores of iron are interstratified with these beds; nodules of clay ironstone, argillaceous carbonate,

brated "steel irons" of Siegen, Styria, and Carinthia, it will be seen that the introduction of this ore into the British iron manufacture is an important step.

The hematite iron ore (sesqui-oxide of iron) of Whitehaven occurs in the carboniferous limestone, near the outcrop of the slaty rocks upon which that formation rests. Most of the excavations are subterraneous, and the mass of iron ore is often so extensive that it is difficult to obtain a clear idea of the nature of the deposit; but at Todholes, near Cleator, an open work has for some time been in operation, which throws great light upon the subject. The superficial covering of 16 or 20 ft. in thickness, which contains numerous angular fragments of grey limestone in its lower portion, being removed, the red iron ore is worked as a quarry. The floor of the deposit is a white and red mottled shale, almost of the nature of fire-clay; bore holes have been sunk in it to a depth of 30 or 40 ft., without meeting with any other material. The surface of this shale is very uneven on a large scale, although the actual planes are smooth, and frequent sudden depressions or ridges throw it up or down for a few feet—disturbances which appear to be regularly followed by the superimposed hematite. Between the shale and the iron ore there lies very generally a band of conglomerate, from 3 to 8 inches thick, of small pebbles of white quartz. The magnificent bed of hematite which then follows varies from 15 ft. to upwards of 30 ft. (rarely, as in Big Rigg Moor, as much as 60 ft.) in thickness, and is for the most part a dense mass of red ore, subdivided by irregular and nearly vertical joints. With a general parallelism to the floor of the deposit, two and sometimes three bands of greenish black shale from 1 to 8 in. thick, are distinctly interstratified with the iron ore, and the presence of these partings with the overlying roof of impure limestone, which makes its appearance on the dip, leaves on the mind almost a conviction that the hematite occurs as a true bed. A sm

iron-work, that of the Whitehaven Hematite Iron Company, has for some time past been in action.

On the north side of Morecombe Bay, the promontory of Low Furness, between the slate hills which rise at the back of Ulverstone and the new red sandstone, forming the site of the venerable ruins of Furness Abbey, is composed of the carboniferous limestone, covered up for the most part with "till." Over an area of about six miles long, and four broad, red hematite has been worked in numerous localities, and in some of them from a very early period. A small amount of the Ulverstone hematite is still smelted with charcoal at the furnaces of Newland, Backbarrow, and Duddou, one of which only is in blast at a time; and this forms the only relic left in England of the old mode of production, so completely has the introduction of coal swamped the use of vegetable fuel. The total quantity of hematite exported from the Ulverstone district amounted in 1854 to no less than 354,685 tons. In other parts of the northern counties hematite also occurs, but in less important deposits, those in Derbyshire being most worthy of remark.

It is an important fact that in the Bradford district coal measure ironstones are alone employed, and principally from two ranges of strata, called the White Bradford and the late of the White Bradford in the late of the White Bradford is the late of the late of the White Bradford is the late of the White Bradford is the late of the

It is an important fact that in the Bradford district coal measure ironstones are alone employed, and principally from two ranges of strata, called the White Bed mine and the Black Bed mine respectively; a third, the Brown Rake, was also formerly worked. Neither their quality nor abundance have much contributed to the celebrity of the North Yorkshire iron; the superiority appears to proceed from the care and attention bestowed upon the various processes, and the admirable character of the seam of coal termed the "better bed," which lies beneath the ironstone, and attains a thickness of only 1 ft. 8 in. to 2 ft. It differs, however, from ordinary seams in its remarkable freedom from iron pyrites and other impurities, and is exclusively used for smelting, refining, and puddling. You may pass through the thick smoke of the coking heaps or ovens without the least inconvenience from the sulphurous gases, which in the coking out the least inconvenience from the sulphurous gases, which in the coking of most coals are so freely liberated. Although the iron mines of the Middlesbro' district are of so few years standing, they now supply the ore to upwards of 60 blast-furnaces; and 30 furnaces, besides establishments for the manufacture of wrought-iron, have sprung up, despite the distance from coal, in and about Middlesbro', whence it may be estimated that from this newsource upwards of 1,000,000 tons ironstone are annually extracted

On the Possible Orioin of Veins of Gold in Quartz and other Rocks.—Mr. L. I. B. Ibbetson, F.R.S., having mixed a solution of gold in nitromuriatic acid with five times its weight of water, and placed it in a Berlin evaporating dish on a thick sheet of copper over a gas lamp, observed a crack in the basin, which was increasing. On transferring the solution to another basin, he found that the crack presented a vein of gold; the pure gold forming small nodular masses along the fissure, both inside and out, and resembling veins of gold in auriferous quartz rocks. Under the circumstances of the low temperature at which the solution was being evaporated, the diluted state of the solution still left unevaporated, and the difference of the appearance of the nodular form of the gold vein

from the usual appearance of the metallic gold obtained by evaporation from such a solution, the author thought it worth while to describe and exhibit the specimen to the Geological Society.

exhibit the specimen to the Geological Society.

Supplying Paris with Coal.—Our advertising columns announce the formation of a coal and navigation company, called the Société Parisienne. The objects of this undertaking are to convey the Durham and Northumbrian coal to Paris, by means of screw steamers, constructed expressly to avoid transhipments, and to return with general merchandise, consisting of goods in transit from Switzerland, French wines, brandies, agricultural produce, manufactured goods, particularly those known as articles de Paris, plaster, cement, millstones, &c. It is recommended by the support of the Coal Trade Association of Durham and Northumberland, of which it numbers some of the principal members in its council, and possesses the support of the Marchioness of Londonderry and Lord Durham. It is proposed to make Harwich a port of call on the return passage, to deliver the goods for the London market; and it is expected that our agricultural supplies will be thus considerably increased. In that arrangement the concurrence of the Eastern Counties Railway, on advantageous torms, has been secured to carry into effect this branch of business with the greatest dispatch, and at the most moderate charges. It is assumed that the very low freights which will be charged must cause a considerable development of trade, but as the cost of navigation is charged on the coal, if there should be no back freights, there would be a sufficient dividend. The principal question is, whether the Belgian coal owners will endeavour to crush this incipient competition by a ruin-our reduction of their prices. We find that the English coal owners who are interested in the concern have just resolved to fix the maximum price for this company at the lowest price of this day, and to meet any attempt on the part of the Belgians to drive them out of their new market; and when we find the names of the Lambs, the Woods, the Carrs, and others, associated in the enterprise committed to such a resolution, there can be little doubt

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JUNE 26 .- The share market continues dull, but the more favourable condition of the money market will probably soon attract an increasing

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[From one commissions in wars community.]

June 29.—The share market continues dual, but the more favourable condition of the money market will probably soon attract an increasing amount of capital to mines, especially if the standard should again improve, and some discoveries be made. In Wheal Buller shares there has been a considerable decline; last Ladyday the price was 2002, for share; now at Midsummer the shares sell at 4801; the mine is said to be failing in the lower levels Bassets maintain their price at 2302, and 2302. In Alfred Consols there have been some transactions, and shares have advanced to 154, and 162. North Basset is reported to be looking well, in Cliph and Wentworth some good tin ground is opening up on Whitsomer transactions, in consequence of an improvement; the lode in a winze in the 20 west is reported to be worth upwards of 302, per fm. North Frances continues to present indications of a good mine at greater depth. Boiling Well is stated to be somewhat improved.

It appears from the annual metallic returns, printed by order of the House of Commons, that the imports of copper ore and regulus are very much increasing; and eurely this should be one, amongstmany reasons, why upon anxieve metallic industry. I find, on comparing the returns for variously years, that the imports a copy and in 1853 the imports were 56,599 tons. This great and increasing importation of foreign copper is alone sufficient to show the extreme impolicy of casting any additional burden upon our own copper mines. In the face of such facts, it is much year, that the imports were of Parliament, should be found advocating the imposition of a tax which must, to some extent, injuriously affect Cornitis industry; and particularly so in the case of the poor, struggling mines, which can scarcely make their way, even when free from such a tax. It is curious to read, interpret, the loss, of course, increasing year and the fact of the worth of the case of the poor, struggling m

generally.

The standard for Copper is declining, although you see it reported that a fair business is doing in the copper trade, and the market steady. Those who are in the habit of often falling into the company of pursers and captains of mines in West Cornwall frequently hear gramblings and com-

plaints of the manner in which they are entirely at the mercy of a few plaints of the manner in which they are entirely at the mercy of a few great smelting companies, who can at any time agree together, and give the miner whatever price they please for his ores, and can reduce the standard at any time, whether there is any reason for it or not, besides that of further replenishing their already immensely filled pockets. It is often remarked that the copper trade is almost the only one in which the buyer has the absolute power of fixing the price of the commodity he buys, and of compelling the seller to come to his terms. For the seller must have money to pay monthly the wages of those he employs as labourers; he cannot do without the cash, and he must come down to the smelters' terms. If the Electro-Chemical Reduction Company, or some other, would procannot do without the cash, and he must come down to the smelters' terms. If the Electro-Chemical Reduction Company, or some other, would produce a really good process, and be the means of rendering the mines independent of the great smelting firms, it would open up for the miners of Cornwall and Devon a new and far more prosperous era than they have ever hitherto enjoyed.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FEON OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JUNE 27 .- The preliminary meeting of ironmasters was held yesterday, at the Stewpony Inn, in Worcestershire. The meeting was unaminously in favour of maintaining prices at present rates, a determination which in favour of maintaining prices at present rates, a determination which was expected on all hands. The home demand is said to be improving, and probably the decision of the trade will bring out orders which have been kept back in hopes that a reduction would be acceded to. The demand from America continues slack, but a good fall trade may be anticipated. The general statement respecting the trade, is that inferior iron is being produced to a large extent, and is very little in demand. The production of such qualities is a great evil to the trade, bringing the make of the district into disrepute. It may be mentioned as an illustration of the value set upon good as compared—with inferior qualities of iron, that rails are now being made in this district at higher rates than the trade prices for bars. The companies are learning that it is better to give a the value set upon good as compared-with inferior qualities of iron, that rails are now being made in this district at higher rates than the trade prices for bars. The companies are learning that it is better to give a good price for rails, made of good iron, than to purchase at a cheap rate what very soon requires to be replaced. Houses well known for the excellence of their iron are fairly supplied with orders.

Looking at the indications of prosperity presented by the Board of Trade Return for May, the greater ease of the money market, the Bank of England having yesterday reduced the rate of interest to 4½ per cent., the prospect of a good harvest, and of diminished taxation, there is every reason to anticipate that a great impetus will be given to the iron trade.

Coal is likely to be considerably cheaper. New mines are being opened, and a large increase in the supply must lead to cheaper rates. This will be a great boon to the iron trade.

The general hardware trades of Wolverhampton are brisker than they were a few mouths ago; and although some branches of the trade in the

were a few months ago; and although some branches of the trade in the district are depressed, there is a general improvement, which every indica-tion gives promise will be lasting and progressive. Another of those accidents which happen with such sad frequency in

Another of those accidents which happen with such sad frequency in this district occurred at Dudley, on Friday evening, at a coal-pit connected with the Old Park Colliery, which belongs to Lord Ward. At the time to leave off work, the "tackle skip," which is used to raise men from the pit, was lowered, and eight persons, the number allowed to ascend at one time, got upon it and were drawn steadily up. The banksman, David Turner, stood ready to place the runner on the top of the pit as soon as the skip reached the top, and it was within four yards, when suddenly the chain snapped, and the eight men fell to the bottom, a distance of forty-six yards. Only four other men were in the pit, and these, on going to the bottom of the shaft, witnessed a horrible sight. Seven of the men were huddled together, and one, the eighth, lay near the skip with his legs entangled in the chain. Four were quite dead, two were observed to breathe, but expired immediately, and the other two were able to speak and were carried home, but died—one directly after reaching home and the other on Saturday morning. All the sufferers were young, the oldest being twenty-two, and unmarried. An inquest was held on the remains of the sufferers on Tuesday, at the White Swan Inn, Dudley, before Mr. W. Robinson, coroner. There were present Mr. R. Smith (the agent to Lord Ward), Messrs. F. Smith, S. H. Blackwell, and Lionel Brough, the Government Inspector of Mines in the district. The only point on which my question turned was in respect to the chain which broke. Two kinds of chains are used in pits—an ordinary round and single link chain, and a flat chain shich consists of three links. The great advantage of the latter is, that instead of the safety of men ascending or descending a pit depending upon a series of single links, there are three, any one of which is capable of holding the weight attached: the flat chain also lies more steadily on the drum, and is less liable to slip. In the present instance that part of the chain which was upon the drum every week to examine chaios, adjust machinery, &c., and he entered his remarks in a book, a duplicate being given to the man in whose care the particular machinery, chains, &c., might be. He stated that he had examined this chain every week, and had looked at it the day before the accident. He found nothing the matter with it, but on being shown some links of the chain by Mr. Brough, Government Inspector, he acknowledged that they were much worn, and that had he examined the chain link by link he should have complained of those. Other witnesses spoke to the chain having been worked for two years and never having given way. They had also examined the chain, but had never before noticed the worn links pointed out to them by Mr. Brough. All agreed that a flat. or three-They had also examined the chain, but had never before noticed the worn links pointed out to them by Mr. Brough. All agreed that a flat, or three-linked chain, was safer than a round one. It may be added that the chain did not break at the place where any link was worn, but across the place were the link had been welded, which was the thickest part of the chain. Mr. Smith, agent to Lord Ward, said the round chain was thought quite safe, but they generally used flat chains, especially for deep pits. He expressed the deepest pain at the necident, and said he had given orders for the present chain to be replaced by a flat one, and he should take care to introduce flat chains wherever he had authority. Great pains were taken to have the chains of the best iron, and made in the best manner; and in order more effectually to secure this, Lord Ward now had the chains made on his own premises. The present chain had since the accident stood a test of eleven tons and a half. Mr. Brough, Government Inspector, stated that the chain was very well made, and the iron of exenains made on his own premises. The present chain had since the accident stood a test of eleven tons and a half. Mr. Brough, Government Inspector, stated that the chain was very well made, and the iron of excellent quality; but the iron in all chains underwent a change from percussion upon the iron pulleys, by which it was rendered granular or crystalline, like cast-iron, instead of retaining the fibrous character of wrough-iron. It easily snapped when this change took place. The lower part of the chain was very much worn, and it did not appear to have been ever properly examined. He was strongly opposed to round chains, and should do his utmost to secure the universal use of flat ones. They were now employed in 75 per cent. of the mines of that district. He thought it desirable that the examination of chains, which was required by the special colliery rules, should take place periodically, and it should be an examination link by link, the chain being lowered upon the runner or platform over the pit for the purpose. The jury, after a consultation of about two hours, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," expressing their disapproval of the conduct of the pit manager in not having more carefully examined the chains, and also their recommendation for the using of flat instead of round chains in all mines; and Mr. Smith said he should now uniformly discountenance round chains.

The last examination meeting of Messrs, Blackwell and Bennett, Iron-

The last examination meeting of Messrs. Blackwell and Bennett, Iron-masters, of Smethwick, has been held at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court during the present week. The facts of the case exhibit a painful Court during the present week. Court during the present week. The factor hope leads people on into constantly increasing difficulties. The balance-sheet, commencing in July, 1849, showed the bankrupts now owed to sundry creditors 27,8741, 14s. 7d.; in addition to which there were liabilities to the amount of 40361. 18s. 8d., and amounts to be paid in full. 1551. The items on the control of the control and amounts to be paid in full, 1551. The items on the credit side were put down as consisting of debts, supposed good, 6221. 12s. 6d.; cash paid over to the official assignee, 301.; bills in hand, 651.; which, after deducting the amount to be paid in full, leaves a deficiency of 27,3111. 16s. 7d. unted in all to a little more than 700%, to meet ,000%. This is only too faithful an illustration The assets, therefore, amounted liabilities amounting to 32,000l. of a state of things from time to time coming to light in this neighbour-hood. Unhappily South Staffordshire is not solitary in such cases, and thoughtful men feel alarmed for the maintenance of mercantile morality, which a spirit of reckless speculation threatens to undermine. The evil is felt in all business transactions, and honest men lament that they have

would be a less amount of secrecy in business transactions. In former ages, when the trading community had to protect itself by craft and cunning against kingly and aristocratic rapacity, backed by a power that they could not hope to resist, concealment was natural and necessary; but now, when no such cause of fear exists, and more intelligent views of the nature of trade are held, a good deal of the mystery and concealment, under cover of trade are held, a good deal of the mystery and concealment, ur of which so much evil is effected, might well be dispensed with.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTRAFIELD.]

JUNE 26.—Although the preliminary meetings of the ironmasters for the quarter commenced to day, at Stewponey, and it is within the range of possibility that the prices of iron might be altered, it is satisfactory for us to be enabled to state that the position and future prospects of the trade are becoming very promising, so much so, indeed, that the general opinion of the leading ironmasters is, that it would be highly injudicious to make any reduction in prices for the ensuing quarter; this opinion will be supported by the makers of malleable iron in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, be supported by the makers of malleable iron in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, at the quarterly meetings. Although underselling will prevail, to a less or greater extent, during periods of depression, or even of comparative duliness, we have heard of fewer cases of this kind during the last month than for many years past. The favourable position which affairs have taken with regard to the American dispute, and the increasing case of the money market, have increased confidence in trade, and orders from America and other states are confidently anticipated. The demand for Derbyshire ironstone and pig-iron is rapidly increasing, and prices maintain a

shire ironstone and pig-iron is rapidly increasing, and prices maintain a very regular and satisfactory firmness.

The Coal Trade has improved very much during the past fortnight, and we hear of an intention to raise prices. It is calculated that if the improvement which has now commenced continues for any length of time, that by September and October next the trade will again have resumed that state of extraordinary activity which characterised it two years ago. There must be, during the prevalence of the present warm weather, a great decrease in the consumption for household purposes, and now that an increase in demand has set in, during what is generally considered an inactive season, the favourable change is regarded as highly important and satisfactory. The increase has arisen, not only from an improvement which is taking place in general manufactures, but the great coal consatisfactory. The increase has arisen, not only from an improvement which is taking place in general manufactures, but the great coal consumers in several districts in Staffordshire and Leicestershire are coming into the Derbyshire markets, as possessing the cheapest and best adapted

coal for their use.

We have the satisfaction to notice that the extensive Coke Trade which We have the satisfaction to notice that the extensive Coke Trade which has been established with the southern districts is being rapidly increased, from the fact that the coke manufactories in the neighbourhood of Dronfield, Derbyshire, can compete successfully with Derbyshire and the North, although the Dronfield manufacturers are subject to the cost of cartage from Dronfield to Chesterfield; but as the excellence of the coal in that district for coking purposes cannot be excelled, a first-rate article is produced. This rising branch of the mineral trade of Derbyshire ought to be still first-rade according to the still still first-rade according to the still first-rade according to the still still first-rade according to the still still first-rade according to the still duced. This rising branch of the mineral trade of Derbyshire ought to be still further developed, inasmuch as until recently the demand for coke from the North exceeded the supply; and we remember the time when very considerable anxiety prevailed on the board of one of our principal railways that the deficiency was such, and the stocks were worked so low, that it was feared the traffic on a great portion of it would be seriously inconvenienced thereby.

The Government Inspectors of Mines continue to exert themselves with undisminished activity to see that the new Act is fully corried into over

The Government Inspectors of Mines continue to exert themselves with undiminished activity to see that the new Act is fully carried into operation in their respective districts. Mr. Morton is doing much for this object in Yorkshire: so is Mr. Hedley in Derbyshire; he is not only furnishing them with the necessary instructions how to proceed, but has called a meeting of the coalowners, to give them personally all the information which he possibly can, with the view to assist them in carrying out the strict letter of the law.

strict letter of the law.

The inquest in the case of the boiler explosion at Whittington, which was noticed in the Journal at the time, was brought to a conclusion on Monday, before Mr. Busby, the coroner, and in the presence of Mr. Hedley, the Inspector, who carefully examined the witnesses, with a view to arrive at the exact cause of the explosion. The evidence went to show that the engine-tenter, reported to be a steady and careful man, was considerably to blame for not having examined the interior of the boiler when he cleaned it. The water used in it was pumped from the old workings, and being impregnated with sulphuric acid, had eaten the boiler plates in some places to the thinness of 1-16th part of an inch, as well as destroying the rivet heads by corrosion. Mr. Hedley cautioned the engine-tenter, and, indeed, he wished it to be generally known, that enginemen should be more careful of the kind of water they used for engines. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of the young man who had been killed by the explosion.

Whilst such great care has been taken for the safety of life in coal mines,

oung man who had been killed by the explosion.

Whilst such great care has been taken for the safety of life in coal mines Whilst such great care has been taken for the safety of life in coal mines, it is remarkable that ironstone mines should have been utterly disregarded in the late Act, where, as far as Derbyshire is concerned, the accidents in ironstone mines have been greater than those in collieries. A case came under our notice on Monday. An ironstone getter was blasting a portion of the roof of the mine with powder, whilst two barrels of the same material were within twenty yards of the shot. The shot was fired, the barrels were burst, the man who fired it was killed, and the three other persent in the sit several injured, two burst, and one alwest a effective of the same material was the sit several injured, two burst, and one alwest a effective of the same and the sit several injured, two burst, and one alwest a effective of the same and the same an sons in the pit severely injured, two burnt, and one almost sufficiented.

The foreman of the pit saw the powder some time before the accident
in the same dangerous position, and did not cause its removal. The maager of the pits boldly told the coroner, at the inquest, that it was not is duty to visit the pit periodically, and see that it was safe.

The jury hesitated whether or not to return a verdict of manslaughter, when the pit periodically is the pure whether or the return a verdict of manslaughter,

but as the deceased had been guilty of the primary cause of his death, they refrained, but expressed a regret that the Legislature had not provided some middle course between manslaughterand a jury's censure, which was the only expression of indignation they could return against the over-

Mr. Barrow, of Staveley, the extensive coal and ironmaster, has made arrangements with the Midland Company to run a working man's train on their line every morning and evening at 2d. the double journey, from on their line every morning and evening at detance of about four miles. Chesterfield to his works at Staveley, a distance of about four miles. Employment has increased so rapidly in Staveley that dwellings cannot be found to accommodate the workmen, a large body of whom were compelled to walk to and from the works every day upwards of eight miles.

METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

June 25.-Since my last communication a considerable change has taken place, which, after all, is only the commencement de la fin. A conviction has sprung up, and is daily gathering strength, that the future resources of the country are too deeply engaged, and that many of the apparently successful speculations rest on a most unsubstantial foundation. which the first sign of danger will shake to the ground. The failure of M. Place, although his bankuptey was annulled by the court the other day, has been a serious blow to the reputation of the Credit Mobilier, and persons who previously were loudest in praises of the scheme, are now mysteriously propagating rumours of how seriously the society is comthis failure of one of its directors, and of the extent to which promised by this failure of one of its directors, and of the extent to which it has come forward to silence the creditors, and induce them to desist from continuing the bankruptcy proceedings. From the Credit Mobilier suspicion flies to the State, for it is one of the unfortunate conditions of mised by all absolute Governments that if they claim the merit of success they are also held responsible for misfortune. Some gloomy prophets say the Credit Mobilier must collapse, and then——. But the prospect is so unall absolute Governments that if they claim the morit of success they are also held responsible for misfortune. Some gloomy prophets say the Credit Mobilier must collapse, and then——. But the prospect is so unpleasant that few care to indulge in forecasting. The last settling day proved very disasterous to many, especially to some fifty alley men, for that is the best equivalent for our confissions. To give some idea of the character and mode of dealing of these gentry, we must go to the criminal tribunals here. A short time since, 18 of these confissions were tried for tribunals here. A short time since, 18 of these contassiers were tried for fraudulent representations to obtain various sums of money, and their misappropriations and other criminal offences. The prisoners were divided into five categories, and several were found to have been previously punished for cheating. One was the gerant of a company called La Commandite. With respect to the individuals, no interest attaches to them, although the history of their proceedings furnishes a curious illustration of how public companies are got up and managed here, and shows what little reliance can be placed in these outward manifestations of material propagative. The provinctors of a furnished hotel told his story just how which a spirit of reckless speculation threatens to undermine. The evil mandite, with respect to the individuals, no interest attaches to them, is felt in all business transactions, and honest men lament that they have a hard task to maintain a good conscience, and to compete with those who are less scrapulous. It is well worthy the attention of the mercantile world to consider how this evil may be checked. Perhaps one means prosperity. The proprietors of a furnished hotel told his story, just how

one of these alley-men had induced him to buy 10,000 shares in the Banque du Petit Commerce, at from 55 to 60 frs. the hundred, assuing his that the shares would shortly be worth 150 frs. each, and undertaing to purchase the shares back at 50 centimes profit each. Of course the sages ment was not kept, and the confiding landlord lost him agree, anger of the Banque du Petit Commerce was called, and stated that had entered into an engagement with the coulissier to dispose of a certain number of shares, in order to make the company know, and induce the public to purchase, and which appears to be one of the special bracks of business of these gentry. The coulissier sold the shares at 15 fm the hundred, that is at the rate of 15 centimes, or 13d, each, while the value of the shares were fixed by the statutes of the company at 106fm each and then he disappeared, in order, probably, to favour you in London with his company. The price agree to be paid to this coulissier by the conpany was 2400t, for his assistance. In the second category were five individuals, brought up for dealing in Stock Exchange securities. It appears that a paper dealer, or stationer, took out a patent for making paper from wood, and started a company, called Ligneenne, to work it. Nearly 1000, were subscribed by the public, which was spent in advertisements and office furniture. No attempt was ever made to manufacture any of this wooden paper. A meeting of shareholders was actually held, at which the unfortunate subscribers of the 1000t were told that the company had two factories at work, and orders on hand to a considerable extent. Oil: gations to the extent of 9600t, were veted, and actually money raised thereon. The capital was fixed at 160,000t, one of the parties accused thereon. The capital was fixed at 160,000t, one of the parties accused thereon. The capital was fixed at 160,000t, one fourth of the capital, on which, of course, not one farthing had been paid. These shares he used to lend to his friends, in order to procure him a majorit the chemist to the company, held 10,000 shares, representing 40,000, or one-fourth of the capital, on which, of course, not one farthing had been paid. These shares he used to lend to his friends, in order to procure him a majority at the meetings. One of the accused gave curious explanations as to the mode of procedure in these new speculations. He said, "I have five agents acting for me, to whom I remit, for example, 1000 shares each. They go on 'Change, or rather in the neighbourhood of the Eachange, where other conlissiers and small speculators congregate, and offer the shares for sale for cash down, undertaking to buy them back again, within a certain time, at a profit to the first purchases of a freed amount. As an example, I offer 1000 shares in the Lignéenne at pay, 100 frs. say, and undertake to repurchase them at the next settling day at 110 frs., of which 5 frs. out of the 10 frs. difference represent the monian premium; that is to say, that if when the settlement arrives, and I do wish to buy back the shares, the purchaser receives back from me the premium (5 frs.) on each share." This naive confession is sufficient to show how enormous transactions in shares, and other securities, may take place without either the buyer or the seller being possessed of a single cas, or even of the capital to pay for them. It, at the same time, proves how hollow and deceptive are any deductions from Stock Exchange transactions. I shall next week return to the subject, which is pregnant with importance, so much so that the Chief of the State, in writing a letter of thank to M. Ponsard, for the perusal of his new comedy, entitled "The Bourse." The extent of the fall in public securities since my last communication may be judged from the following quotations:—Three per Centa., 70.75fa; Credit Mobilier, 15-45 frs., a fall of 400 frs. Credit Foncier, 692.50fm. Railway Shares—Northern, 1123.75 frs.; Eastern, old, 930 frs.; ditt, new, 850 frs.; Paris to Lyons, 1467.50 frs.; Mediterranean, 1682 50 frs.

Credit Mobilier, 15·45 frs., a fall of 400 frs.: Credit Foncier, 692-50 frs.; Railway Shares—Northern, 1123·75 frs.; Eastern, old, 930 frs.; ditp. new, 850 frs.; Paris to Lyons, 1467-50 frs.; Mediterranean, 1682 50 frs.; Southern, 750 frs.; Western, 927·50 frs.; Great Central, 635 frs. In the metal market the long-expected fall has taken place. The ironmaters here, in order to recover the position occupied by the holders of English iron, have consented to make great sacrifices in order to undersell them—to lower their prices 2l. a ton. The modification of the Customs dues, in October, led to the admission of foreign iron at from 58s. 4d. to 58s. 8d. a ton duty. instead of 96s. 4d., and brought French ironmasters to show a ton duty. instead of 96s. 4d., and brought French ironmasters to show October, led to the admission of foreign iron at from 58s. 4d. to 56s. 8d. a ton duty, instead of 96s. 4d., and brought French ironmasters to choose one of two courses—either to reduce their prices or diminish their production. They preferred the former, on the score, they say (curiosaly enough), of their patriotism; nevertheless, they are taking active measures to obtain the re-imposition of the old duty. Rolled charcal iron, delivered in Paris, is 14t. a ton; pigs, 7t. 8s. 2d. a ton; wire, 16t. 16s. 4d. a ton. Chains have fallen 1s. 8d. the 100 kilos., and scraps the same. Copper is quoted at—English, 325 frs.; Russian, 315 frs.; Chili, rav, 285 frs.; Elba, 312 50 frs. Tin has fallen at Amsterdam, which in some way regulates the Paris market, where it is quoted—Banca, 352 50 frs.; Straits, 350 frs.; English, 345 frs.; Peruvian, 335 frs. Lead—French, 71 frs.; Spanish, 72 frs. Zinc—Rolled, from 80 to 85 frs.

THE IRON TRADE-ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

There was a large attendance of ironmasters at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, and the general feeling of all was, that it would be unwise to make any alteration in price the next day, when the preliminary meeting of the trade was to be held at the Stewponey Inn, near Stourbridge. On Thursday the meeting took place, when it was agreed not to make any reduction in prices for the forthcoming quarter. The demand, so far as the second-class makers are concerned, is very indifferent, though some of the marked iron houses have orders on hand for several weeks to come. In boiler plates there is a great falling off; bars for America there are most orders for. There is no increase in the stock of mine pigs, and some large sales have been effected. The price may be quoted at from 44. to 44. 10s. per ton, and the sellers have not much difficulty in disposing of their marks.

The only make of pigs which has been coming into South Staffordshire during the quarter in any quantity is the Forest of Dean and Shropshire-Derbyshire and North Staffordshire have found customers northwards, as also have the makers of the Wear and the Tyne. Some very excellent big iron is made at these latter places, and it is to be hoped that its character will be kept up, though it is never safe to depend for any length of time upon the uniformity of the quality where tap einder is to be had for next to nothing. Considerable quantities of calcined mine is coming here from North Staffordshire, and very acceptable it is; in fact, I do not know what we should do with our very great make of pigs, if we could not get a supply out of our own district.

what we should do with our very great make of pigs, if we could not get a supply out of our own district.

The Froghall ore is being raised to a large extent, and though many contradictory opinions were given as to its value when it was find introduced, it appears to be used with great advantage in making tough iron, and I have seen some excellent pigs made where a large percentage of the mine used was from Froghall. The discovery of iron ore in Etmoor Forest, will be a great advantage to the South Wales district, if it can be (as I expect it can) raised at a reasonable rate—it will not be of much benefit to this district, as it will cost so much to bring it up. The Ulverstone firms, I understand, have secured a very large tract, and so far as their connection may suffer by a falling off in the demand for their ore by the South Welsh trade is concerned, have done wisely; but if there is the extent of tract which is named, most of the large houses will raise their own. We, from our inland position, can have no cheaper or (quality considered) than Ulverstone or Whitehaven ore by the old routs.

—Inonnasten: Worcester Journal, this day.

THE IRON TRADE.—The following is a weekly report, to 24th of June rwarded to us from Glasgow by Mr. Thomas Edington, showing the principal contracts for rails, castings, and machinery, known by him to be in the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:

n the Iron Markets of Great Britain and Ireland:

CONTRACTS GIVEN OUT IN STAPPORDSHIPE.—Rails for the East Indies, &c.

NEW CONTRACTS.

1000 tons rails, and 200 tons chairs, for the London and South-Western Railwif.

A water-wheel, 40 ft. diam., for Troro, Cornwall.

Water-pipes, &c., for Welshpool, Montgomeryshire.

A large self-acting laths, for Hexhau.

A silide lathe, for Giasgow.

A silide lathe, for Giasgow.

Gas castings, for Swinton, Kilnhurst, and Mexborough, in Yorkshire.

Ditto, for Staveley, in Deropshire.

Ditto, for Devonport, in Devonshire.

Ditto, for Devonport, in Devonshire.

Ditto, for Devongort, in Devonshire.

Ditto, for propagn, or winder during the past week may be attributed to the wif.

The scarcity of new contracts during the past week may be attributed to give cut.

canceral, and, perhaps, not unfounded, opinion that iron will very some experiences considerable Lill in price, after which the brders now kept bank will be given cut.

JOINT-STOCK PARTNERSHIP,—We are glad to find that Mr. C. Locce Vebb, the barrister, is preparing for publication an elucidative edition of the new stacks. School companies Bill. Mr. Webb's experience of the working of companion in the resisting laws will enable him to propare a volume of very considerable to the commercial world, as explanatory of the advantages preceded by the weighted the construction of the resisting laws will enable the facilities of legitimate speculation, slid defined limit of the liability incurred.

The Railway Calls falling due in July amount to 1,440,868/.—making to total for the year 8,825,440/.

s in the ring him aking to he agree. The ma-that he

a certain duce the branches 5 frs. the he value rs. each, don with the com-

y of this at which cany had t. Obli-

accused, 000%, or and been procure is expla-He said, 00 shares

the Ex

In the

pton on unwise

o make I, so far gh some to come. sere are n 4/, to using of ordshire shire—

not get

as first tough centage in Ex-ct, if it

and so or their if there

the very rience a n out.

Locock
the new
mpanies
iderable
d by the
on, with

making

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

Sale		D 10	5.0	THE QUART
Mines. Console	08.	Tons.		Amount. £34,807 8 6
Devon Great Consols	d	2097 1902	************	14,032 18 0 13,292 0 0
West Wheal Busset	5	2559	***********	13.134 7 0
North Basset		1656	***********	12,105 5 0
South Wheat Prantes Par Consols	3	1066	**********	10,643 17 6
South Caradon	3	1975	*********	10,142 16 0
Wheal Builer		1100	***********	8,3 0 13 0
West Caradon	3	1117	***********	7 548 14 0
Alfred Consols	3	1813	**********	6,739 8 0
Tinoroit		1358 937	************	5,796 8 6 5,711 1 6
East Pool	3	771 756	*********	5,561 5 6
Rosewarne United	2	835	***********	5,063 4 0
Wheal Seton		998	**********	4,425 0 0 4,312 14 0
Phoenix	3	655	**********	4,204 14 0
Hingston Down	3	447	************	3,999 1d 0 3,450 16 0
Bedford Unitedst. Day United	1	556 529	**********	3,131 7 6 3,660 2 0
		487 561	*********	3,058 13 0 2,844 1 6
West Damsel Great Wheal Alfred South Tolgus	3	582	***********	2,771 9 0
South Tolgus	2	319 957		2,656 3 6 2,644 10 6
Treatest	9	761	************	2,583 8 6
Litting on cooling	0	351	***********	2,455 12 6
North Wheal Robert	3	318 380	**********	2,378 14 0 2,270 10 0
North Roskear	9	224	**********	2,144 16 0
North Pool	1	497 203	**********	2,136 2 0 2,097 7 6
Potalinek	0	155	**********	2,068 12 6 1,888 4 0
Levant Mines		+10		1,850 18 0
Gonamena	2	234 285	***********	1,848 8 6 1,698 8 6
Gonamena Great South Tolgus Grambler and St. Aubyn		89	**********	1,593 12 0
Perran United	3	241 805	***************************************	1,518 17 6
North Crofty	3	515 257		1,507 7 6 1,461 9 0
Keily Bray	3	302	***********	1,392 4 6
Boiling Well		166 206	** ********	1,310 7 0 1,264 12 6
South Crients	2 1	344 205		1,264 12 6 1,216 4 0 1,175 13 0
Collacombe	2	193	** ********	1,140 11 0
Pembroke and East Crinnis		152 248	**********	1,116 2 0 967 6 0
Great Crinnis	1	135 130	*************	804 19 0
Wheal Tehidy	2	96	*********	798 0 0
Wheal Trebarvah	2	91 115	**********	774 17 0 759 1 6
Doleoath	2	276 141	*********	751 17 6 743 14 0
Wheal Emma	3	239		704 13 6
Camborne Vean	2	155 166	**********	697 8 0 679 0 6
South Bedford	2	190 132	********	652 9 0
Wheal Zion	1	113	***********	595 3 0 593 2 0
Wheal Tremayne	3	98 92	**********	575 7 0 540 5 0
West Collacombe	2	100	***********	519 13 0
Wheal Mary Great Consols !	3	113 85	***********	519 7 6 509 17 0
South Wheal Ellen		77 129	***********	506 15 0 488 15 6
Tywarnhaile	2	114	***********	467 2 0
Wheal Crebor	1 2	73 139	**********	441 7 6 435 4 0
St. Ives Consols	1	102	*********	430 8 0
West Crinnis	2	60	***********	387 10 0
West Alfred Wheal Comford	2	200	***********	382 2 0
Great Sheda Consols	3	360 80	***********	376 17 0
	•	41 32	**********	333 6 6
Wheal Kitty North Wheal Busy Queen of Dart		45	***********	275 12 6
Hawkmoor	1	50	***********	262 10 0
Wheel Franco		42	***********	233 5 0
Wheal Franco Wheal Unity North Wheal Unity		76 53	***********	230 4 0 229 5 0
Wheal Friendshin (St. Hilary)	**********	51 48	***********	
		33		212 0 6
West Polherra	2	24 81	***********	202 13 0
Cook's Kitchen		23	**********	191 9 6
Cook's Kitchen Great Wheal Busy United Carrack Dews		56	**********	186 15 0
		30 42	***********	186 3 0
Devon Duller	1	30	**********	171 0 0
Camborne Consols	***********	7		163 3 0
Wheal Trenwith Wheal Agar North Wheal Glibert Great Wheal Fortune St. Aubyn and Grylls Nanjiles		14 30	**********	162 8 0
North Wheal Gilbert		20	**********	160 10 0
St. Aubyn and Grylls		40		146 4 0
East Wheal George		15 35	**********	
Wheal Ellen		20 26	************	94 0 0
		12	************	89 9 0
Gernick Pedn-an-drea United	***********	18	***********	80 2 0
St. Austell Consols	**********	41	*******	76 17 6
South Roskear	***********	10	***********	66 0 0
East Tolons	***********	38	***********	65 14 0
WHILE I AM TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T		93	***********	64 15 0
North Downs	1	16	***********	63 8 0
Virtuous Lady	*************	40	********	44 16 0
wheal Trevelyan North Downs Treleigh Consols Virtuous Lady Wheal Mary (Portreath) Wheal Grylls Basset Graze		13	**********	91 11 0
Basset Graze Trannack Providence Mines	**********	8	**********	28 12 0
			*********	27 6 6
Boundy's Ore	**********	15	**********	26 12 6
Truthall East Wheal Leisure	**********	3	************	22 17 6
East Wheal Leisure Lewis Nancekuke	************	4	***********	20 18 0
Wheal Fortune	************	15	**********	11 5 0
Gwedna Godelekie	**********	15	**********	9 12 6
Gwedna Godolphin British Arsenio Company	**********			3 0 0
Gwedna Godolphin British Arsenio Company Prevena's Oro Goldsworthy's Oro	***********	15	**********	3 0 0
Gwedna Godolphin British Arsenic Company Trevens's Ore. Goldsworthy's Ore. Hocking's Ore.	***********	15 16 23	***********	3 0 0 2 8 0 2 6 0
Nancekuke Wheat Fortune Gwedna Godolphin British Arsenio Company Trevena's Ore. Goldsworthy's Ore Hocking's Ore Total.		15 16 23	***************************************	2 8 0

Yivian and Sons
Freeman and Go.
P. Grenfell and Sons
Crown Corper Company
Sims, Willyams, and Co.
Williams, Foster, and Co.
Spirty Copper
Bason and Elkington
Bason and Elkington
Bason Spirty Copper
Bankhart
Copper Miners Company
Copper Miners Company £10,592 2 4 43,768 19 5 32,613 17 0 1,372 17 0 35,061 15 0 76,562 19 7 20,012 16 2 29,295 2 11 8,787 2 6 26,552 3 3 ... 9226 ... 4509 ... 6928 ... 270 ... 5405 ... 13,449 ... 8347 ... 5133 ... 1565 ... \$285 £308,633 18 0 NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Cent, on Thursday, Mr. Rolt moved, on behalf of Mr. Sheppard, a shareholder, to dielarge Mr. Oxenford from being receiver and manager in the Brazils. The case tenned very much on the accounts, from which it was sought to be inferred that the register, who was also a shareholder and creditor, had allowed his duties to conflict, the disparagement of Mr. Sheppard's interest. Mr. Daniel and Mr. Toller, for observed, that the only course he could pursue was to require an undertaking from Mr. Oxenford, as a condition of his retaining his office, not to assert any right he alight have, as creditor or shareholder, against any property over which he had been appointed receiver, without leave of the Court. The motion was ordered to land over, with liberty to apply.

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

Statement of copper ores sold at Swansea, by sundry Foreign and British Mines, for the quarter ending June 30, 1856:—

Mines. FOREIGN MIN	Tons.		Amor	int.	
Cobre	3352	***********		4	6
Chili	631	************	13,951	13	0
Cuba	782			8	6
		**********	10,568		
Namaqualand	291	***********	8,088	8	6
Copiapo	217	**********	6,990	3	0
Namaqualand (T. W. & Co.)	113	**********	4,867	1	6
Namaqualand (T. W. & Co.)	79	*********	1,967	17	6
Torino	- 60	**********	1,662	0	0
African		***********	1,505	13	6
Kawan		*** ******	1,278	15	0
					0
Peninsular	140	**********	1,189	1	
Tungkillo	61	**********	1,038	17	0
Ophir,	18			8	0
Castilian	51		412	0	0
Spanish	33			12	0
Cape	- 6	**********		7	6
Alondro	,		46	5	0

Casualidad	1		40	1	0
Revesado	1		13	13	0
IRISH.					
	1004		C10 400	•	
Boerhaven		**********		9	0
Knoekmahon			15,310		6
Holyford	131		2,689	6	6
Ballyvirgin	210	**********	1,400	5	0
Cronebane	103	**********	633	7	6
Ballymurtagh	110	***********	483		0
Irish		*******	286	1	6
Ballygahan	29		110	4	0
Walwich Bay	4	*********	109	0	6
Tigrony	3	*********	94	17	6
Ballydehob	30	***********		0	0

WELSH, DEVON,	der.				
Browhead	32	*********	£427	4	0
Bamfylde	17	***********	267	6	6
Welsh ore	35		194		0
Molland	23				6
	5	-2-100000000000000000000000000000000000			6
Helveilyn	0				
Leigheloon	- 2	**********	7	4	0
SLAGS.					
London	0	*********	£134	5	0
			34		0
Other slag		*********	01	In	U
RECAPITULATI	ON.				
Foreign ores	5904	***********	£109.737	9	6
Irish				5	0
Weisb, &c.			1,118	3	6
Slags	30	************	168	15	0
				_	_
Total1	0,217	***********	£150,757	13	0
COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ABOV	E W	ERE PU	RCHASI	SD.	
Copper Miners' Company	652		£9,911	11	9
Fromus and Co	9.49			0	6
Freeman and Co	1007	**********	10,271		
P. Grenfell and Son	1207	*********	19,079		0
Sims, Willyams, and Co	948	**********	15,525		0
Sims, Willyams, and Co	1915	********	25,273	15	6
Williams, oster, and Co	2269	**********	32,916	5	4
Mines Royal	725		8,912		6
Spitty Copper Company	908	***********	6,586	4	10
Manage and Ellerantes	208	**********	0,000	7	
Mason and Elkington	250	***********	5,340	1	0
F. Bankhart	461			7	9
Chas. Lambert	518	4.0.0		5	10
					_
			P1 50 757	19	0
Total	0 917				
Total					-

RAILWAY TRAFFIC			•		
ENGLAND Subjoined are the traffic retu	rns of tl	ie va	rious E	nglis	h lines
for the past week:—	1856.		1855.		1854.
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	£25,191	*****	£23,631		£22.575
Great Western					
Great Northern	20,330			*****	
London and North-Western	60,344			******	
London and South-Western	18,334				
London and Brighton			14,721	******	
London and Blackwall	1,534		1,621	******	
South-Eastern	20,651			******	
Bristol and Exeter	6,894			******	
Chester and Holyhead,	5,885			*****	
East Lancashire	6,446	*****	5,782	*****	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	24,008	*****	21,507	******	
Lancaster and Carlisle					
		******	28,395	******	
Midland	9,528		9,417	******	
Newcastle and Carlisle	3,223				
North-Eastern		******			
Oxford and Wolverhampton	4,009		3,451		
Shrewsbury and Chester		******			
South Wales		******			
South Devon		******			
South Yorkshire and River Dunn	2,486				
Taff Vale			3,954	******	3,601
West Hartlepool Railway and Harbour	3,168				
SCOTLAND The returns on Scotch lines	ara:-	******	0,102	******	-,01
Designation and record lines	1856.		1855.		1854.
Aberdeen and Scottish Midland					
Caledonian					
Edinburgh and Glasgow	5,221				
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, and Scot, Central	6,905				
Glasgow and South Western		******			
North British					
Aorta Dittisti	4,011	*****	4,000	******	4,000
Total	£38,564		£36,941		£35,158
IRELAND The Irish returns are :-	1856.		1855.		1854.
Belfast and Ballymena	£ 1.048	******	£ 824		£ 888
Dublin and Belfast Junction	1,424				
Dublin and Kingstown	1,151			******	
Dublin and Drogheda			1,413		
Great Southern and Western	7,691	******			
Londonderry and Enniskillen	75)	******		******	
Midland Great Western	3,528		3,283		
Ulster					
Total		******	-,200	******	2,200
	*** ***		£16,074		£14,798

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—P. M. Parsons, Adelphi: Permanent way of railways.—H. B. James, Derby: Moulding metalile eastings.—W. H. Westwood, T. Wright, E. Wright, Dudiey: Improved stop or regulating valve.—W. Bayliss, Birmingham: Manufacture of ornamental metalic tabes.—P. and J. Urwiis, Sheffield: Manufacture of pen and pocket knives.—G. L. Stott, St. George's: Purifying gas.—T. Cowburs, Manchester: Valves for reducing the pressure of steam or other liquids or fluids.—W. R. Writhors, Claphamroad: Multitubular steam-boilers.—J. Le Capellain, Blackfrists: Machinery for bending sheet-iron into corrugated forms for constructing beams.—E. A. Aubler, Parlis: Rotary engines.—C. Dessos, Strand: Furnaces for consuming smoke.—E. Gueins, Parlis: Self-acting apparatus for working railway breaks.—W. H. Banlow, W. H. Woodhouss: Connecting and securing the ends of rails on railways.—J. B. Mannix, Westminster: Method of applying locomotive power to the working of inclines.—J. Georg. Strand: Building materials.—J. Davis, Birmingham: Method of manufacturing the small coke, commonly called breezes, which said method of manufacturing the small coke, commonly called breezes, which said method of manufacture of minges.—J. Sadler, J. Greeks, T. Davis, Birmingham: Manufacture of hinges.—A. G. Baylis, Redditch: Needles.—W. Baynfox, Bliston: Rolling rails for railways.

REAT HEWAS UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in these mines will be HELD here on Tuesday, the 8th July next, at Two o'clock precisely, to transact business of great importance to the company. The transfer-ledger will be closed from Thursday, the 3d, to the 9th of July, both inclusive. By order of the Committee, WM. CHARLES, Sec.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.—The STATED IO, Leinster Chambers, 13, Dame-street, on Thursday, the 10th day of July, at the hour of One o'clock p.w. The statement of accounts will be ready for delivery to proprietors on Monday, the 7th prox.—Dublin, June 27, 1856.

OPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS per share, declared at the Half-Yearly Meeting of shareholders, held on the 9th inst., will be PAYABLE on and after Monday, the 14th July next. The serio certificates, with coupons, must be left at the office three clear days, to be examined.

By order of the Board,
Offices, 2, New Broad-street, London, May 19, 1856.

OYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the share-holders will be HELD at the office of the company on Wednesday, the 9th day of July next, at Two o'clock precisely, when the directors will make their report.

38, Broad-street-buildings, June 14, 1856.

IBERTY MINING COMPANY,—ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL SHARES.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting, held this day, SUBSCRIPTIONS will be RECEIVED at the office, 62, Moorgatestreet, for 25,000 ADDITIONAL SHARES, which, with the shares unow unsold or undisposed of, will be issued at 2s. 6d. each; the subscription money to be paid on or before the 15th July next, on which day the subscription will be closed.

Dated June 24 1856. By order, H. H. ROOD, Sec.

MR. N. ENNOR begs to inform his Clients and the Mining Public that, from press of business during his late tons, also analyzed that, from press of business during his late tour, also anticipating a depression in the price of shares, he was prevented replying to many of their queries; but he is now prepared to do so, on being sgain furnished with instructions.

X. Exxon's annual selected List of Mixter, such as he would advise his friends to speculate in, is ready, and will be forwarded on application.—Wiveliscombe, June 26.

speculate in, is ready, and will be forwarded on application.—Wiveliscombe, June 26.

WHEAL EDWARD MINES COMPANY.—The SECRETARYSHIP having become VACANT, by the resignation of Mr. James Ensor, all
parties desirons of becoming CANDIDATES for the same are hereby requested to
SEND in their APPLICATIONS, addressed to the Committee, 3, Copthall-buildings,
Throgmorton-street, accompanied by testimonials, and stating terms, &c., in the
usual form, on or before Wednesday next, the 2d July.

PAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

FOURTH CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a resolution of the
Court of Directors, the proprietors of Class A or preference shares in the East India
Iron Company are required to PAY a CALL of ONE POUND per share on each of
their respective shares, on or before the lat day of July next, at the banking-house
of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street, in the City of London.

Notice is hereby further given, that interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum
will be charged upon all calls remaining unpaid after the day above mentioned, and
if that default is made in payment of this call for one calcular month after the list
day of July next the shares in respect of which default is made will become liable to
forfeiture, under the Company's Deed of Settlement. G. E. COOPEE, Sec.

8, Austinfriars, London, June 10, 1856.

S, Austinfriars, London, June 10, 1856,

OCIÉTÉ PARISIENNE, FOR THE SUPPLY OF ENGLISH COALS TO PARIS AND THE VALLEY OF THE SEINE, AND FOR THE MARITIME CONVEYANCE OF GOODS.

Société en Commandite: First—Ernest de Causans and Co., established in Paris.
OFFICES—No. 12, RUE DES SAINTS PERES.
Capital 20,000,000 frs. (or £300,000), in 40,000 shares of 500 frs. (or £20) each. Lisability of shareholders is limited by the Commercial Code of France to the amount of subscription. The shares may be cities registered shares, or to bearer, at the option of the subscriber.

COUNCIL OF SULVEILLANCE.

The Duke de la ROCHEFOUCAULD L. & DUCDEAUVILLE—PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH LAMB, Esq., and M. MOKISOT—VICE-PRESIDENTS.

JOSEPH LAMB, Esq., Axwell Park, coalowner—VICE-PRESIDENT.
J. G. BARRETT, Esq., Kenton Hall, Northumberland.
JNO. CARR, Esq., Roseworth, coalowner.
JNO. H. POUSTER, Esq., Mayor of Durham, coalowner.
WM. HUNTER, Esq., Newcastle, coalowner.
CHAS. J. LAMB, Esq., Jesmond, coalowner.
R. P. PHILIPSON, Esq., Mayor of Newcastle, coalowner.
L. WOOD, Esq., Heton Hall, coalowner.
The Duke de la ROCHEFOUCAULD DE DOUDEAUVILLE, Com. Leg. d'Hon.,

The Duke de la ROCHEFOUCAULD DE DOUDEAUVILLE, Com. Leg. d'Hon.,

The Duke de la ROCHEFOUCAULD DE DOUDEAUVILLE, Com. Leg. d'Hon.,
Paris—Prissident.
The Count DE DULHFORT DE CIVRAC DELORGE, proprietor, Paris.
M. DE BOSTANG, Com. Leg. d'Hon., Director of the Société Gén. des Eaux, Paris.
M. EM. LABARTHE, Maire Adjoint of the 10th Arrondissement, Paris.
M. EM. MARTIN, Off. Leg. d'Hon., of Fourchamboult, frommaster.
M. J. MARNIER, Com. Leg. d'Hon., proprietor, Paris.
M. J. MORISOT, Com. Leg. d'Hon., ex Préfet of Rennes, Consciller Réferendaire of
the Court of Accounts, Paris—Vick-Passident.
Viscounte SCHRAMM, Com. Leg. d'Hon., Membre du Conseil Général de Maine
et Loire.

TRUSTEES IN ENGLAND.

M. J. MORISOT, Com. Leg. d'Hon., ex Préfet of Rennes, Conseiller Réferendaire of the Court of Accounts, Paris - Visconte SCHRAMM, Com. Leg. d'Hon., Membre du Conseil Général de Maine et Loire.

TRUSTES IN ENGLAIM.

WM. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., Durham.; J. S. CHALLONER, Esq., Newcastle.

TRUSTES IN FRANCE.

M. L. CREUZE DE VILLY, COMPUTOILER OF Customs, Paris.

M. AUDIFFRED, Advocate and ex Judge of the Tribunal of Commerce, Paris.

BANKERS IN LOSNOW-Sir Charles Price, Bart., Martyatt, and Co.;

BANKERS IN LOSNOW-Sir Charles Price, Bart., Martyatt, and Co.;

BANKERS IN NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE-MESSTS. W. H. Lambion and Co.

BANKERS IN NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE-Bessts. W. H. Lambion and Co.

GERANT M. Errest de Causans.

AGENT AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE-E. P. Thompson, Esq. (firm of W. Brandling & Co.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR NALES IN FRANCE,—Messrs. Dehaynin (Père et File), Paris.

LONDON AGENT-W. E. Eddison, Esq., 2, Walbrook.

SHAREBROKERS—MessTs. A. and W. Ricardo, Angei-court, Throgmorton-street;

Messts. Scott, Corthorus, and scotts, 10, Throgmorton-street.

OFTICES—SS. CANNON-STREET WEST.

REGISTRAM—George Clarke, Esq.

The English Subscription for shares in this Company will remain open until the 12th of July next.

No application will be admitted unless the deposit of E5 per share (the first instalment) shall have been previously lodged to the credit of the gerant and the trustees, at one of the company's bankers, who will deliver the provisional receipts for the same.

The scrip for shares will be issued immediately after the definite constitution of the company, and due notice will be given thereof.

On the issue of the share certificates or definitive titles the shareholders may elect whether such certificates shall be for registered share or shares to bearer.

In the event of the applications exceeding the number of shares to be aliotted the subscriptions may be proportionally reduced, and the difference between the amount payable for the first instalment of the shares allotted and the deposits will be returnable contemporaneously

London, June 23, 1856.

C A I S E D E S M I N E S .

COMPAGNIE INTERNATIONALE DU CREDIT HOUILLET ET

METALLURGIQUE.

Société en Commandite Franco-Anglo-Belge.—Limited Liability.

Capital 20,000,000 fr. (£800,000), in 200,000 shares to bearer, of 100 fr. (£4) each.

First issue, 100,000 shares, of which 50,600 are reserved for England and Belgium.

First instalment, 50 fr. (£2) per share.

COUNCIL OF SUPERVISION.

Gen. A. M. DE SAINT-YON, Paris.

Viscount EXMOUTH, London.

M. C. D'HOFFSCHMIDT, Brussels.

Mr. Alderman Wille, London.

M. L. BOUISSIN, Paris.

G. B. CARR, Esq. London.

M. FELIX DEHAYNIN, Paris.

M. NOUTON, Paris.

M. NOUTON, Paris.

C. W. TUPPER, Esq., London.

HEAD OFFICES IN PARIS.—21. RUE DE LA CHAUSSEE D'ANTIN.

M. FELIX DEHAYNIN, Parls. | C. W. TUPPER, Esq., London.

HEAD OFFICES IN PARIS,—21, RUE DE LA CHAUSSEE D'ANTIN.

GERANTS—Messrs. F. Paganelli de Zicavo and R. Jeramoe.

AOENCY IN LONDON—37, Walbrook; AOENT—George Haworth Staniforth, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co., Nicholas-laue,

Lombard-street.

BROKERS—Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 29, Threadneedle-street.

NOLICITORS—Messrs. Hughes, Kearsey, and Co., 17, Bucklersbury.

AGENCY IN BRUSSELS—2, Rue Léopoid; AOENT—M. D. Marchal.

AGENCY IN BRUSSELS—2, Rue Léopoid; AGENT—M. D. Marchal.

AGENCY IN BRUSSELS—2, Rue Léopoid; AGENT—M. D. Marchal.

PROSPECTUS.

All the Crédit establishments which have been founded in France during the last few years have, without exception, been successful, and they are now highly esteemed, and much sought after by the public.

The Crédit Mobilier, whose shares were issued at 500 frs. each, has just paid additioned of 40 per cent. upon them for the last 12 months.

The Caisse des Mines has been formed in France under the law "En Commandite" to aid in the development of mines and collieries, by means of a large Crédit Establishment, in the same manner as has been done with regard to other industrial undertakings by the "Credit Mobilier," and similar banks of credit.

It has for its principal objects—

1. The creation in England, France, Belgium, and elsewhere, of enterprises for the working of mines, collieries, smelting-works, and the assisting, by the advance of capital, those already in operation.

2. The purchase, sale, or lease, by the company, or for other parties, of mines, collieries, &c.

3. The opening of credits or accounts current, whether on deposit of mining property, or on consignments of minerals, metals, coal, and other similar securities.

The management of the company's affairs in England, and the capital subscribed there, will be under the "surveillance" of the English members of the Council of Supervision, who will be fully authorised to superintend and control the acts and expenditure of the agent of the genat in England.

In France and Belgium, a deposit of 50 frs. per share must accompany each application of shares.

In England a deposit of £1 per share must in like manner accompany each application. The money thus paid will be applied towards the first instalment upon the number of shares allotted, and the residue of such instalment with the number of shares allotted, and the residue of such instalment with the number of shares allotted, and the residue of such instalment with the numbe

or the applicant in full.

Applications for shares to be made—
In Paris—At the offices of the company, No. 21, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin.
In London—At the office of the agency, No. 37, Walbrook; of Mewrs. Hughes,
Searsey, and Co., No. 17, Bucklesbury; and of Mesers. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, brokers,
So. 29, Threadneedle-street.
In Burssels—At the agency, No. 2, Rue Léopold; and at the principal bankers in
Zieldin.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Council of Supervision of the "Caisse dee Mines," &c.

Gentlemes,—I request you will allot me shares in the above company, and hereby agree to secept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, not to pay the calls at the appointed time.

This application is accompanied by a deposit of £ , being the £1 per share on he number of shares applied for by me.

Name in full.

Besidence in full.

Date

NITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[Duper, Perkins, and Sayles refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

TOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—The OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained gratis.—Avert and Co., patent agents and negociators.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED). offices,—38, BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

OFFICES,—38, BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

Capital £100,000; in 10,000 shares of £10 each; £4 per share paid up.

Pature calls £1 each, not oftener than at intervals of three months, but shareholders may pay up if they desire it, and receive the full amount of dividend.

This company is paying dividends at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, besides providing for the maintenance, and making large reserves for the depreciation and augmentation of wagon stock.

Its affairs having been carefully audited by Mr. Quilter, under the direction of the Board of Trade, it has obtained a Certificate of Complete Registration, with Limited Liability. It presents, consequently, a perfectly safe and highly lucrative investment to either large or small capitalists.

Apolications for the remaining unallotted shares will be received by Mr. N. Lea, sharebroker, Bennett's-hill; the bankers to the company, Mesza, Artwoons, Spooska, Masaualle, and Co., New-street; and the secretary, Mr. B. Smith, 38, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, from whom also prospectuses and any further information may be obtained.

THE CAMEL COPPER MINING COMPANY EAST CORNWALL.

est-BOOK PRINCIPLE, or LIMITED LIABILITY, as may be decided upon at the ret general meeting, and as soon as all the shares have been allotted. Capital, £10,000, in 5000 shares, at £1 per share. To be paid as follows:—
10s. on allotment; 3s. as required afterwards.

Tos. on anothern; 3s. as required and water.

For particulars as to the Camel Mines, apply to the undersigned, who will furnish sports from Capt. Jas. Richards, of Devon Great Consols, and Capt. Thos. Richards, f Liskeard, late agent at the Camel Mines.

All moseys are to be paid to Messrs. Robins, Foster, and Co., bankers, Bodmin, ornwall, and no expenditure will take place until all the shares have been allotted, and the first call paid.

Cornwall, and no expenditure will take place until all the shares have been allotted, and the first call paid.

If all the shares are not taken up within three months from this date, those having taken shares and paid the first call will have their money returned, minus the bankers' commission of 5s. per £100.

The sum of £300 will have to be deducted from the capital of the company, in order to repay cost already incurred by the present lesses.

At the first generel meeting a committee of management will be chosen, and proper officers appointed, for conducting the affairs of the company, and for the economical and efficient working of the mines.

Dated June 29, 1856.

W. DENHAM KING, Hon. Sec., pro tem., To whom application for shares must be made, in the following form:

Six.—I request you will allot me shares of £2 each in the Camel Copper Mining Company, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and pay the amount thereof by instalments, as required by your advertisement.

Dated this day of 1856.

Name.

Address.

To Mr. W. D. King, Camelford, Cornwall.

TREBURGETT CROWAN CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT).

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN, THE BEST MINING DISTRICT IN CORNWALL.

Capital £50,000, in 5000 shares of £10 each.—Deposit £5 per share.

The old shares of £1 each in the Treburgett Consols Mine will be received in exchange, and in payment of the deposit of £5 per share.

OFFICES,—No. 9, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

The Treburget Crowan Consolidated Conper Mining Company has been formed to

The Treburget Crowan Consolidated Copper Mining Company has been formed to work three extensive and valuable mines, called Wheal Curtis, Wheal Strawberry, and Wheal Dumpling, in the parish of Crowan, in the county of Cornwall, in addition to the Treburget "Sett."

to the Treburget "Sett."

These mines are situated in one of the richest copper strata in the county, and are upwards of 1200 fms in length, and 400 fms, in breadth on the course of the lodes; they adjoin and run parallel to the celebrated Wheal Abraham, Oatlands, and Crenver setts, from whome immense quantities of ore have been raised, and great vectors.

they adjoin and run parallel to the celebrated Wheal Abraham, Oatlands, and Crenver setts, from whoose immense quantities of ore have been raised, and great profits realised.

The stratum is clay-slate, of the same character as that of Wheal Abraham, being on the same geological formation. Wheal Abraham was found rich in ore to full 200 fast, deep, and the opinion of the experienced mining captains, by whom the Crowan Mines have been inspected and reported upon, is that they will be found equally productive to a similar depth.

There are six well defined and known lodes in the setts. Wheal Curtis lode has been worked to a depth of 47 fms. below the adit level, and upwards of £10,060 worth of ore been raised. The Wheal Dumpling lode, which is 60 fms. south of Wheal Curtis, is sunk 27 fms. below the adit, and a level therefrom has been driven 40 fms. east of the shaft, through excellent tribute ground. This lode presents the certainty of proving a rich mine. Another lode intersects the Curtis and Dumpling lodes, and is seen about 4 fms. from the surface, where it presents a very fine gossan. There is likewise another lode south of Wheal Curtis, called the Drym lode, which has a promising appearance, and produces a splendid gossan. The remaining two lodes have not been opened upon, though their position and character have been ascertained.

The capital of the company is \$50,000, divided into 5000 shares of £10 each, where upon a deposit of £5 per share is to be paid, and the remainder called for as required for the mining operations, by instalments not exceeding £2 fs. per share, and that at intervals of not less than three months.

The company will be under the management of a board of directors, each of whom must be the holder of not less than 2° shares during bis term of office? Periodical statements of accounts and reports will be submitted to the shareholders, and meetings of the proprietary duly convened, according to the Deed of Settlement constituted under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, by wh

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Treburgett Crowan Consolidated Copper Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN, —I request you to allot me—shares in your company, of £10 each, on which I enclose you a deposit of £1 per share, and hereby undertake to accept such shares, or any less number, and to pay the further sum of £4 per share on allotment, and the further calls as required, up to £10 per share, subject to the provisions of the Act of Parliament which limits liability to shareholders.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name in full...

Reference

Reference

Profession or business

THE QUARTZ REDUCTION COMPANY (Registered Provisionally.) To be constituted with Limited Liability, under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, now before Parliament. Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each, fully pald up. REDUCTION COMPANY.

GEORGE CLIVE, Esq. | THOMAS E. HEADLAM, Esq., M.P.

GEORGE CLIVE, Eq. | THOMAS E. READLAM, ENG. A.F.
Lient.-Col. JOHN PITT KENNEDY, 54, Torrington-square—Chairman.
THOMAS J. BIRCH. E-q., Wretham Hall, Thetford.
THEOPHILUS CLIVE, E-q., Hampton Court.
GEORGE P. DAWSON, Esq., Orgodby Hall, Selby.
JAMES MITCHELL, E-q., 58, Chancery-lane.
CHARLES HENRY MOORE, E-q., 45, Wimpole-street.
GEORGE ROOPER, E-q., Nassott House, Watford.
TRUSTEES IS CALIFORNIA.
W. LANE BOOKER, E-q., Nassott House, Watford.
TRUSTEES IS CALIFORNIA.
W. LANE BOOKER, E-q., Nassott House, Watford.
JAMES WALSH, E-q., District Judge, Grass Valley.
BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London.
Solicitor—W. Upward, E-q., 3, Copthall-court.
s above company has completed the conditional purchase, on most advantages.

The above company has completed the conditional purchase, on most advantageouterms, of the property, machinery, and plant of the Agua Fria Company at Grav Valley and Agua Fria, 'alifornia, on which upwards of £120,000 has been expended. The establishment at Grass Valley, although labouring under severe embarrasament and debt, is nevertheless working to a profit of £500 per month, which will be available for a dividend on the capital of this company as soon as the property is transferred. It has been recently visited and inspected by two gentlemen of high character, appointed for the purpose, and their report, dated March 5 last, is in the higher degree satisfactory.

racter, appointed for the purpose, and their repore, unseed and degree satisfactory.

The main object and purpose of the Quartz Reduction Company, in the first instance, will be to use the mills in prosecuting the safe and inexpensive process of reducing the quarts of other mining proprietors at a fixed charge—a process which, so far as conducted by the Agua Fria Company, is proved by their books to have been very successful, and which would have been continued by that company had not the incumbrance of the debts, occasioned by mining operations, rendered its dissolution accessory.

incumbrance of the decits, occasioned by mining operation,
tion necessary.

With the view of obtaining a more efficient and direct control, it is proposed that a
local committee should be appointed, and that the remuneration of these officers should,
as far as is practicable, be made dependent on the profits realised.
Each application for ahares must be necompanied by a payment to the bankers of
the company of 2s. per share on the number of shares applied for, for which a woucher
will be given. Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the money thus lodged
with the bankers will be returned without deduction.
Forms of application and detailed prospectuses, containing terms of purchase, may
be had of the secretary, 3, Old Broad-street.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
London, June 23, 1556.

GUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY .- At a MEETING A GUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—At a MEETING of the above company, held this day at the London Tavern, the Report of the Directors was received and adopted. By their report, it appeared that the debta of the company in this country and California amounted to a considerable sum, to meet which there were no assets. The creditors in California holding fudgments had threatened to reelies their security by a forced sale of the property under execution, in which case only a small fraction of its value could be obtained. Under these circumstances, the directors had concluded a conditional bargain with the Quartz Reduction Company, now in process of formation under the Limited Lishlity Act, by which, in consideration of the transfer of the property of the Agua Fria Company, their debts were to be paid.

The following resolutions were there put, and carried unanimously:—
That this meeting approves of the proposed made by the Quartz Reduction Company, and sanctions the absolute sale to them of the property of the Agua Fria Company. That the Agua Fria be and is hereby disnoved.

Applications for shares in the Quartz Reduction Company from the public generally, and from the shareholders of the Agua Fria Company, who are entitled to a preference before the 5th of July, must be hande in a form to be had at the offices of the company, 3,0 did Broad-street.—June 23, 1850.

While J. YlAN, Sec.

DEPOSIT, LOAN, LIFE, AND FIRE OFFICE AGENCY.—
MONEY ADVANCED upon HOUSE, LAND, RAILWAY, MINING, and
OTHER PROPERTY, to any amount, at a low rate of interest. APPROVED BILLS
DISCOUNTED, and all meastary transactions effected, on application to Mr. R. C.
Manuel, 47, Old Broad-street, London.

Mr. Manuel will shortly open an office also in Cornwell for the same business.

GLAMOBGANSHIRE.—WEIG FACH COLLIERY, NEAR SWANSEA.
IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, IRONMASTERS, CONTRACT.

ORS, AND OTHERS.
SALE OF A VALUABLE ENGINE, WEIGHING MACHINE, PUMPS, TRUCKS,
TRAMS, 20 ACRES OF HAY, &c.

SALE OF A VALUABLE ENGINE, WEIGHING MACHINE, PUMPS, TRUCKS, TRAMS, 20 ACRES OF HAY, &c.

M. B. E. MORGAN DOUGLAS has been honoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION (without reserve), at the above place, on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1355, the WHOLE of the valuable PlaNT. ENGINE, TRUCKS, and OFHER EFFECTS, of the WEIG FACH COLLIERY, comprising a superior 28 in. DOUBLE-ACTING CONDENSING ENGINE, with winding and pamping apparatus, complete, in capital condition; a good boiler, about 4 tons; 5 8 in. 9 ft. pumps; 10 in. 9 ft. clack seat, with stuffing-boxes to fit; 2 tons of flooring plates; about 300 yards of iron rods, 2% in. diam., connected with clasp joints; about 4 tons of rail iron; 1 6 in. 9 ft. working barrel, new; 2 weighing machines; 18 strong railway trucks, carry about 2 tons each; 3 ft. 1 in. gauge; 20 underground trams; wrought and cast-iron; 1 ton of 9-16 in. chains, best quality, and 3 tons of other chains; upwards of 2000 railway stone blocks; 1 flat rope sheave; a quantity of timber; 1 shed; lot of pantiles; bricks; large coal screen; lot of smiths' tools; spare boiler; lot of fron plates, &c.

The GROWING CROPS of HAY, BARLEY, and OATS, will be found to comprise 20 acres of hay, 2 acres of barley, and 2 acres of oats, all very promising; heap of monure; sundry implements of husbandry; scales and weights; small water-wheel and chaff-outer, complete, a very neeful lot.

Three months' credit will be given, according to conditions of sale.

The Weig Fach Colliery is most advantageously situated, being within a short distance of the South Wales Railway, two miles from Swansea, and about two miles from the Gower-road Station.

N.B. Particular attention is requested to the engine, and the trucks and trams. For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, at his offices, Market-street Llanelly; or of Mr. W. Gardon, High-street, Swansea.

Sale to commence at Haif-past Twelve o'clock precisely. The growing crops will be sold at Five o'clock in the evening.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—PONTYCLERC COLLIERY, NE

MARTHENSHIRE.—FONTYCLERC COLLIERY, NEAR CROSS INN. IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, IRONMASTERS, CONTRACTORS, ANI OTHERS.

CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

R. E. MORGAN DOUGLAS has been honoured with instructions from the proprietors to SELL, BY AUCTION, without reserve, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1856, the WHOLE of the valuable PLANT of the above COLLIERY, consisting of — Engine No. 1: One condensing engine, 42in, steam cylinder, 80 in. binst cylinder, 7 ft. stroke, estimated horse-power 80. Engine No. 2: High-pressure beam engine, cylinder 11 in., 26in, stroke, boiler 11 ft. 6 in. long, 5ft. diameter, with a 15 in. tube, can be highly recommended, in good working order. Engine No. 3: Horizontal engine, cylinder 7 in., 16 in. stroke, boiler 15 ft., 3 ft. diameter, quite new; this lot is well worthy the attention of purchasers. Two cylindrical boilers, 30 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 7 in. diameter, 7-16 in. plate; the above are quite new, never been set. Cylindrical boiler No. 3, 20 ft. long, 4 ft. diameter, with fire doors, frames, barv, and all the sunal fittings, nearly new. About 20 tons of contractors rails, 45 bs. to the yard; 20 tons of plt rails; 25 colliery and pit wagons, and underground trams; superior weighing machine, to weigh 10 tons, 4 ft. 45, in. gauge; one ditto, 5 tons, 2 ft. 4 in. gauge;

to the yard; 20 tons of pit rails; 25 colliery and pit wagons, and underground trams; superior weighing machine, to weigh 10 tons, 4 ft. 8½, in. gauge; one ditto, 3 tons, 2 ft. 4 in. gauge.

The pumps comprise 12 in. force pump, 7½ in. ditto, 7½ in. lifting ditto, 6 in. ditto, 13 sin. ditto, 4 in. ditto, slide pipe, &c.; superior 12 ft. 1-bob, 1 10 ft. ditto; 3 single purchase winding crabs, suitable for contractors, timber merchants, and others; 2 uscful wrought-iron balance pans, including whuble branch pipes and water cocks. In the different sheds will be found useful round and bar iron, brass, lead, steel files, hemp, packing rope, 1 in. chains, ½ in. ditto, new pit rope, 8 owts, 2½ in. diam. The blacksmiths and carpenters' shops will be found replete with all the usual requisites, amongst which will be found excellent anvils, bellows, vice, turning lathes, benches, quantity of workmen's implements and tools, scales, weights, grindstones, &c. A large quantity of excellent yellow pine, oak, ash, and other timber, 300 spruce planks, and some hundreds of new and old alcepers, &c.

The office fittings comprise a fire-proof safe, 3 ft. 1 in. by 3 ft. 1 in., height 4 ft.; copying press, office desk, chairs, 17 Davy lamps, drawing tables, surveyors' drawing instruments, dumpy level, circumferentor, small ditto.

The stock and implements consist of excellent cart horse, 2 carts, wheelbarrows, sets of shaft and leading harness, saddles, bridles, plough, harrows, chaff-cutter, &c.
Three months' eredit upon approved bills will be given. The sale will commence at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

Purchasers' attention is particularly requested to the catalogue, as it will be found very comprehensive as to description and particulars; it is now preparing, and can be had nine days previous to the sale, of the auctioneer, at his offices, Market-street, Llanelly; and at the principal hotels in Swansea, Cardiff, Merthyr, Newport, Llandilo, Carmarthen, and Haverfordwest.

The Pontyelere Works are remarkably well sit

LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.

Several hundred tons of CAST and WROUGHT-IRON, BRASS, COPPER, LE
&c., together with ALL the exceedingly valuable COPPER MINING PLA
MACHINERY, UTENSILS, PIT FRAMES, SHEARS, CAPSTANS, WHIMSI
NEW and OLD ROPES, CRUSHING MILL, WIRUIGHT-IRON EDGE RA
STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS; also, THREE magnificent PUMPING
WINDING ENGINES, of 40, 90, and upwards of 200-horse power respectively

WINDING ENGINES, of 40, 90, and upwards of 200-horse power respectively, &c.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK very respectfully announces that he is honoured with instructions from the proprietors to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Friday, the 4th July, 1836, at Twelve for One o'clock prompt, on the premises of the mines, known as TYN-Y-FRON MINE, Llandudon, North Wales, the WHOLE of the exceedingly valuable PLANT, STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, &c., comprising SINGLE ACTION PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 50 in, diam., stroke 7 ft. 6in., working upon the Cornish expansive principle; pumping engine, upon sims's Combined Patent principle, with cylinders 50 and 90 in, diameter respectively, working about 10 ft. stroke in the cylinders, and 9 ft. in the shaft; portable pumping and winding engine, cylinder 22 in. diameter, 3 ft. 6 in. stroke, adapted to either high or low pressure; cylindrical boiler, 30 ft. long, 5 ft. diameter; ditto, 27 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter; ditto, 20 ft. long, 6 ft. diameter, with plunger-asses, windbores, clack pieces, working-barries, matching pieces, and elbows; plunger-gote and rods; capstan, shears, and ropes; whimsey, with cage and pit-head frame; 21 in, stuffing-lose, working-barries, matching pieces, and elbows; plunger-gote and rods; capstan, shears, and ropes; whimsey, with cage and pit-head frame; 21 in, stuffing-lose and gland, and brass rings; 3 sets of 5-sheave blocks; 2 snatch blocks; about 500 yards of edge ralis; 80 yards ladders; joint rings; old brass, copper, wrought, scrap, cast metal, &c.

The place of sale is alpous four miles from the Conway Station (to which an omnibus runs), on the Chester and Holybead fallway.

There is a good shipping-place within a few yards of the mine, and every facility.

as runs), on the Chester and Holybead Railway.
There is a good shipping-place within a few yards of the mine, and every facility
r easy transit of materials, &c., to Liverpool (to which place the freight is about
s, per ton) and other places.
Further particulars in descriptive estalogues, which, with any further information
as be had at the offices of the auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester, and
Kithester I and

In Chautty,—In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' WINDING-UI
ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the TREGONERRIS AND CARNE
BONE PATWORK TIN MINING COMPANY.

ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the TREGONEBRIS AND CARNEBONE FATWORK TIN MINING COMPANY.

NICHOLAS TREVENEN TRENGROUSE WILL SELL, Of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 10th day of July, 1856, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot (under the direction, and with the approbation, of the Hon. Sir George Rose, the Master of the High Court of Chancery charged with the winding-up of the above company), all that MINING PROPERTY, known as the TRE-GONEBIS AND CARNEBONE PATWORK TIN MINE, situate in the parish of Wendron, in the said county, together with the ENGINE HOUSE, STACK, and BOILER HOUSE, and other requisite and useful buildings, and the PLANT thereon, comprising a new 36 in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE and new boiler, complete; several fathoms of pumps, of various sizes, underground; water-plunger, lift, ropes, kibbles, pulleys, about 2 tons of new iron, timber, tackle, chains, blocks, smiths' tools, and all other materials now on the said mine.

The mine is hold on lease, from He Stath day of June, 1853, and is situate about four miles from the said borough of Helston, in a good tin district. It is bounded on the north-wests by Wendron Congols Mine, on the north by Porkellis United Mines, and on the west by Wheal Lovel. It has been worked under its present lease for three years, furing which time the adventurers expended thereon about £7000.

The property may be viewed at any time previous to the saic; and particulars and conditions of sale obtained on application at the Star Hotel, Helston; of the auctioneer, Mr. N. T. Trencogous, Helston; of Mr. William Twaguaxa, the official manager, at his office, No. 13, Old Jewry Chambers, London; and of Mr. Arender MINE MATERIALS.

MINE MATERIALS.

MR. HENNESSY WILL SELL on Wednesday, the 16th of July, 1856, by Two o'clock in the afternoon, at TREGARDOCK MINE, in the parish of St. Teath, Cornwall, the following MINE MATERIALS:—viz., 34 fms. of 7 in, jumps; 6 in, working bottom to fit; pitwork, rods, &c.; horse whim, oak sale; a quantity of chain, scrap and other useful iron, timber, ladders, cisterns, dressing tools, smith, 'tools and beliows.

FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY NEAR BRISTOL.
TO CAPITALISTS, COMPRACTORS FOR PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDERS,
STONE MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.
THE DUNDRY DOWNS ESTATE, WITH ITS VALUABLE FREESTONE QUARRIES.

THE DUNDRY DOWNS ESTATE, WITH ITS VALUABLE FREESTONE QUARRIES.

M. R. F. G. DEBENHAM has received instructions from the Mortagree to SELL, By AUCTION, at the Mart, on Wednesday, the 16th July, to Downs, comprising about 30 acres of excellent PASTURE LAND, situate on the summit of Dundry Hill, 45 milesfrom the City of Bristol, with the exceedingly valuable QUARRIES, containing an immense quantity of the finest description of DUILDING STONE, the quality of which has been tested by C. H. Smith, Esq. of London (one of the gentlemen appointed under the authority of the Lords Commissioners to select the stone used for the new Houses of Parliament, whose report has been published, and is highly satisfactory. It is specially adapted for substantial and ornamental buildings, and possesses great durability; evidence of which is supplied by the excellent preservation of Dundry Church Tower, built with stone from these quarries in the thirteenth century. The quarry has been recently opened, and only a small additional onlay will be required to place it in full working order.

Lor 1. Comprises 70 seres, including TWO COTTAGES, occupied by Mr. Chard, and Mr. Carp, and produces a present rental of 250 per canum. Both forming solid landed in vestments, with the valuable prospective advantages, in addition, of the regulation of sale and plane, may be obtained of Mr. B. Batt, Dundry, who will show the estate; of Messrs. Asharasa and Son, surveyors, Bristol; of Messrs. Cupnon, Norwich; of Mr. J. G. Honse, soliditor, Bristol; and at Mr. Deassman's Anction and Estate Agency Offices, 80, Chespeide, London, where also specimens of the stone can be seen.

DEVON UNITED MINES, SOURTON, NEAR OKEHAMPTON, DEVON.

AR. F. A. DAVIS WILL OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUGTION, ON TRESDAY, the 8th July, 1856, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the DRYON UNITED MINES, the WHOLE of the MACHINERY and MATERIAGO file said MINES, comprising a very superior WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft, diam., 2½ ft. abream, with iron axle and rim; 18 flat rod pulleys, with stands; 69 fms. 3th aguars note, with joints; shaft and rawelling bobs, with brasses, &c.; 19 ft. 20 ft. 2

ANCEFIELD FORGE,

A N C E F I E L D F O R G E, G L A S G O W.

There will be RE-EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in the Procurators' Family Hall,
St George's-place, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1859, st Two
Jolock F.M., the extensive works known as the LANCEFIELD FORCE, in Lane,
relid-street. The works are situated near the Harbour of the Clyde, in the most
jelle situation. The ground contains nearly 10,000 square yards. The buildings up
extensive and substantial. There are FOUR STEAM and TWO TILT HAMMER,
at which have been manufactured the heaviest description of malleable incompleter
made in this country, including the inspect foreigns for Scott Russell and confidence of the street of th at which have been manufactured the heaviest description of mallable irowsets, made in this country, including the largest foreings for Scott Russell and Co.'s manned steamer. There is also MACHINERY for DRESSING and FINISHING all descriptions of PORGED WORK. consisting of ELOTTING MACHINES, VERICALS, &c., with ample STEAM-POWER. The purchaser will have the headt of current contracts, and will take over the utensils, stock on hand, and work in progress, at entry, at a valuation.

Inventories of the machinery, &c., will be exhibited, and any further information given, by Messre, EURON and NELLSON, at the works; or by Messre, EURON and NELLSON, at the works; or by Messre BANYALTYRIS and KIRKWOOD, or Merser, TOWERS and ROBERTON, writers in Glasgow.

given, by Messrs. Fulton and Neilson, at the works; or by Messrs. Barakittes and Kirrkwood, or Messrs. Advanced and Kirrkwood, and kirrkwood,

EAD WORKS.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, a LARGE MANU-PACTORY in BIRMINGHAM, now in full operation, consisting of a WHIEL LAD WORKS, capable of making 25 tons per week, with grinding and point stone, complete, by Fairburn; a composition and lead-pipe mill, by Eaton; a rolling mill, by Bush, 5 ft. 6 in, wide; and a steam-engine of 50-horse power. The whole of the machinery is of the best construction, and contains all the latest improvements. The works have a frontage of 100 yards to the Birmingham Canal, are within a quarter of a mile of a goods and passenger railway station, are of modern erection, and not substantial character.—Apply to "Box 59," Post-office, Birmingham.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FIRST-RATE LEAD and COPPER SETT.—Apply to Capt. WM. VERRAN, Llanidloes, N. W.

DARTNERSHIP (LIMITED),—The PROPRIETORS of an EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY, now in work, and equals of much greater development, DESTRE to ASSOCIATE with them, under the previsions of the Law of Limited Liability, a few MEN of CAPITAL, who could command from £15,000 to £20,000.

mand from £15,000 to £20,000.

The present proprietors are few in number, and they are desirous that that undershall not be greatly extended. The quarry has been entered upon as an invested; and, by the application of additional capital, has every prospect of being a most remunerative undertaking.

Every facility for enquiry and comparison as to the quality of the slate, the extent of the quarry, and its financial condition and prospects, will be afforded to principal, or their solicitors, who may communicate with Mr. Hanay Whitwarn, 13, Organical-street, Manchester.

MOREST OF DEAN.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
SEVERAL HUNDRED AGRES of good HOUSE COAL, suitable for the locdon and local markets. The property is situated near Lydney, in the Forest of Bea,
and possesses every facility for land and water trade. The coal is well known in the
locality, where the demand far exceeds the supply. The whole may be drained as
worked by means of a level from the surface.—For further particulars, apply to lif.
THOMAS LEWIS, mining sharebroker, St. George's Chambers, High-street, Birmisham, where a plan may be seen; or to Mr. SAML, JENKINS, Bream's Eaves, Lydney,
Gloucestershire, who will show the property.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—TO BE LET, for a term of year, all the valuable SEAMS of ANTHRACITE COAL lying under the Farm of Crascres. The above coal is of superior quality, and conveniently placed for shipmen, being situated on a branch of the Milford Haven, within a short distance of the minus of the South Wales Railway.—For further particulars, apply to T. Mars Wilson, mineral surveyor, dee, Underwood, near Haverfordwest, of Underwood, May 6, 1856. Underwood, May 6, 1856.

THE

This is

Now o

PRA The we

has long 62 plates Views of ganie Ra Faulta, & The La

TIN-PLATE WORKS TO BE LET, capable of finishing 500 bass per week. The works have been very recently erected, and are driven with both steam and water-power; they are in complete working order in every record and may be put in operation at once.—Apply to S. W. Smith and Co., Seaton insworks, Workington, Cumberland.

WATER-WHEEL.—FOR SALE, in Ireland, near a railway and shipping port, a superior IRON WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diam., 4ft. brost, with bearing blocks, brasses, &c., complete; adapted to the purposes of mining orations. The machine is in excellent working condition.—For price, &c., address "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.—Feb. 2, 1836.

ON SALE, a PAIR OF HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSUES ENGINES, 29% in cylinders, 2 ft. 3 in. stroke, suitable for colliery or manifesturing purposes; are of exceedingly strong proportion, and of the best finish. Have worked three years, and are being replaced by a pair of greater power.—Apply to Daniel Adamson and Co., Newton Moor Ironworks, Hyde, near Manchester.

STATIONARY STEAM-ENGINES OF THE BEST QUALIT, from 1 to 50-horse power, fitted with VARIABLE EXPANSION GRAR. These engines, which have been designed to combine great simplicity of parts with the attempt economy of action, are supplied with or without boilers, at the lowest between tank work carefully executed upon advantageous terms.—Apply to Messr. William You so and Co., engineers, Barnstaple.

DATENT OFFICE.—Messrs. WISE and CALLEN, CONSULTING ENGINEERS, No. 23, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER, ASSISTANCENTORS in arranging and working out their improvements, and TRANSIC ALL BUSINESS relating to BRITISH and FOREIGN PATENTS. Westing at finished drawings prepared. Specifications drawn and revised. Capital procurells inventions of merit.

PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocable of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office ampligna" Registry, 154, Strand.

signs' Registry, 156, Strand. INARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—At a MEETING of the

Directors, held this day, it was resolved:—
That a dividend of 5s. per share be declared on the paid-up shares of the consultant dividend of 5s. per share be declared on the paid-up shares of the consultant that the same be paid on Friday, the 25th July next; and that the transfer held that the same be paid on Wednesday, the 9th, and re-opened on Samray, is colorable. J. B. COLOGAN, St. J. B. COLOGAN, St. Dated 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, June 26, 1856.

WEST PAR CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINISTER COMPANY.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the shareholders in the shareholders. It is followed by the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The the accounts now presented, showing a cash balance of £953 its. Shinish, and an estimated balance of £963 ips. 7d. required before the next meeting ke, significantly and the same are hereby, approved of and adopted, and that a copy of the same, with the same are hereby, approved of and adopted, and that a copy of the same shareholders.

That the accounts when the same are hereby, approved of and adopted, and that a copy of the same shareholders.

shareholders.

2. That a call of is, per share be, and is hereby, made, payable the 8th days by 3. That the committee be requested, and are hereby authorised, to take companies to the companies as they in their discretion shall think fit, to recover all sums due to the companies.

FION, DEVON the said abreau, re roda, re roda, it, ditto; dbores; ea, de, ; about

0 W.

at Two
Lance.
most cli.
lings are
dMERS,

enefit of

AND ESTATE, Rhondda

lountain, miles of end, com-the farm NSTONE

coal ave.
ofit. The
m, and is
ns of coal.
e estates;
neral pro-

PERTY,

solicitor, LEWELLYN 9, Cook's. reat Marl.

a WHITE int stones, illing mill, ole of the ents. The a quarter and most

OPPER

S of an ad expable or the pro-

the extent

principals, 13, Corpo-TRACT,

r the Lon-et of Dean, own in the rained and aply to Mr. Birming-s, Lydney,

years, all

500 boxes riven with ry respect, eaton Iron-

way and ft. breat, nining ope-

e., address ESSURE y or manu-best finish. er.—Apply hester.

UALITY, AR. These to with the west pessi-l boiler and a. WILLIAN

ULTING

R, ASSIST RANSACT orking and procured for

advocated in the pure IVENTORS

fice and Do-

NG of the

ne company, mafer-books turday, the JAN, Sec.

MINING in the above Thursday,

Sd. in hand, sing be, and ne, with the l among the

(10RT'S NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL FUND.—
The immediate object of this subscription is to meet the expenses of publications and otherwise making known to both Houses of Parliament and to the nation, and otherwise making known to both Houses of Parliament and to the nation, the overwhelming claims of Henry Cort upon the stream of the present season, the overwhelming claims of Henry Cort upon the property of the stream of the stream of the stream of property of the stream of the stream of parliaments of the stream of the s

subscarptions.

subscarptions the Royal Bounty Fund, by Lord Palmerston (long before the least pectitions were forwarded to Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Leo is icriship)... org A. Crowder. Esq., 17, Carlton House-terrase as Stephen Wickens, Esq., 35, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square [nonaster, Monmouthshire] ony Hill, Esq., ironmaster... shay Bailey, Esq., M.P., ironmaster ... Senhenson, Esq., M.P.

good Mr. Roebuck in his efforts to do j mind sined the General Petition: — Robert Stephenson, Esq., F.R.S. Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart. General Sir De Lacy Evans. Crawshay Bailey, Esq. Edwd. J. Hutchins, Esq.

John Lloyd Davies, Esq. John Heathcoat, Esq. George Hadfield, Esq. George Bowyer, Esq. William J. Chaplin, Esq. tt. Alderman Cubitt.

LOANS GRANTED.

I ONDON EXCHANGE ADVANCE FUND.

2, ADELPHI TERRACE, FACING THE RIVER.
CITY OFFICE,—17, OLD BROAD STREET.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.—Capital £100,600,
20 to £1000 advanced on Bills of Sale, personal or other security. Bills of Exchange sabed. Five per cent. interest on deposits, payable in January and July.
Issue ferwarded on receipt of 12 postage stamps.

NEW PRINCIPLE IN BANKING.
INTEREST TO CUSTOMERS IN PROPORTION TO PROPITS,
NON-LIABILITY OF CUSTOMERS SECURED BY BOYAL CHARTER. UNITY JOINT-STOCK MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
CHIEF OFFICES.
UNITY BUILDINGS, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

UNITY BUILDINGS, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

LEICESTER SQUARE

1, NEW COVENTRY STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE.

Capital, £300,009; £130,000 being paid-up.

Govennon—J. J. MECHI, Esq., Tiptree Hail, Kelvedon, Essex.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

CREET ACCOUNTS.—Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. allowed on the minimum monthy balances, when the balance is below £300 at any time during the halfvar; 1 per cent. when the balance is below £300. Accounts made up each halfvar interest. The state of 2 per cent. Section of the balance is below £300. Accounts made up each halfvar interest. The state of the section of the section of the section of the section of the country. The interest runs at 1 per cent. under the rate of decent at the Bank of England. Money will be received on deposit for fixed periods, at rates to be agreed upon.

By order, GEORGE CHAMBERS, General Manager.

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL REDUCTION

THE MINERS' ELECTRO-CHEMIUAL REDUCTION COMPANY.

COMPANY.

TOR THE REDUCTION AND SEPARATION OF METALS FROM THEIR ORES.

OFFICES,—4, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Applications from Mine Proprietors, Smelters, and others, for LICENSES to USE

OFFICENT PROCESS of this company, may be made to, and terms and particulars of the proprietory of the pr

THE JOINT-STOCK ACT, 1856.

THE JOINT-STOCK ACT, 1896.

In the press, and will shortly be published,

THE LAW OF JOINT-STOCK PARTNERSHIP.

By C. Locock WEBB, Barrister-at-Law. Price 5s.

Lodon: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill; Wildy and Sons, Liacoln's Inn Archwit: Mining Journal office, 26, Ficet-street.—Edinburgh: Bell and Bradfute.—

Ballin: Houges and Smith.

Just published, post 8vo., price 3s. 6d.

THE MINES OF WICKLOW

Containing a full Description of the Mining Districts, together with

Geological Maps, Plates, &c.

London: Published by C. H. Law, 131, Pleet-street; and may also be had at the

Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Losdon: Published by C. H. Law, 131, Finet-street; and may also be man at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fieet-street, London.

FOURTH EDITION.

Just published, in crown 8vo., boards, pp. 400, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.,

British Mines Considered As A Means of Investment Inv

formation of the nature given in these pages is invaluable.—Plymouth This is a very valuable hook.—Cornwall Gazette.

This is a very valuable hook.—Cornwall Gazette.

To those who wish to invest capital in British mines, this work is of he first imman, and the state of the capital in British mines, this work is of he first implications desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—Warwick Advertiser.

Now complete, in 1 vol., half-bound, £2 15a.; whole bound in Morocco, £3 10s.
In 2 vols., half-bound, £3 3s.

DEACTICAL TREATISE ON MINE ENGINEERING.

in temps separate chapters.
Ladon: Published at the Mining Journal office, 28, Ficet-street, London.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND HONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

AILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK ALARGE QUANTITY OF NEW AND OLD WASONS ALWAYS IN STOCK, FOR SALE OR HIRE

RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—
GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c.

WARRINGTON FORGE AND BAR IRON WORKS, WARRINGTON. GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIP-TION OF MERCHANT BARS.

BURGIN AND WEILLS, STEEL CONVERTERS AND REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS OF BAILWAY CARRIAGE and WAGON SPRINGS, IMPROVED CAST STEEL FILES, &c. HOLLIS CROFT STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

JOHN BRYAN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
1, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
CONTRACTS made for all kinds of MACHINERY, CAST and WROUGHT-IRON,
RAILWAY BARS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, COALS, COKE, FIRE-BRICKS, &c.
All orders promptly shipped and forwarded. Prices and Lists of Freights or Carriage sent on application.

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDERS, &c.—Messrs. DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PiG and MANUFACTURED IRON.
All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY is prepared to grant license on liberal terms to railway companies and manufacturers for the use of all of their patented inventions, which have for their object the safety and comfor of the travelling public, and economy in the construction of the road and rolling stock—Apply to Caralles May, F.R.S., the manager, or WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec. 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

POLE'S PATENT FISH JOINT consists of an important improvement in fish joints, by which one fish plate is tapped, tending materially to strengthen the road, while the cost is lessened by employing shorter boits, and dispensing entirely with the use of nuts. This invention may be applied with equal advantage to the flat-bottomed or ordinary rails.—Apply to William Howese, secretary to the Permanent Way Company, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

PRINCE'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR MOULD is offered to the attention of engineers and founders as an improved method of moulding callway chairs of any pattern, which can be worked with perfect facility by unskilled labour, ensuring the greatest possible degree of accuracy, at a considerable saving of time, and expense of manufacture. The Permanent Way Company, of 26, Great George-atreet, Westminster, will undertake to put the process in operation, experimentally, in any foundry in the United Kingdom, upon application to the Secretary.

W ROUGHT-IRON HOLLOW RAILWAY SPIKES, made under the combined patents of W. H. Barlow, H. Bridgewater, and May and Prince, obviate the necessity of boring the sleepers, and do not split the timber, while they secure the chairs more firmly than the fastenings commonly used.—Apply to the Permanent Way Company, 26, Great George-street, Westminster, where samples may be seen.

CAST-IRON SLEEPERS.—The Reports of the Engineers of Railways in Eng: and and Ireland, showing the experience obtained with Darilow's Cast-Iron Sleepers, upon a total length of 200 mules, which have been so laid since the year 1830, may be obtained, post free, on application to the Secretary of the Permanent Way Company, 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

PR. BOUCHERIE'S PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN PRESERVING WOOD.—Dr. BOUCHERIE having placed the management of this
patent under the direction of the Permanent Way Company, Engineers, Railway
Directors, and others interested, are invited to inspect the process and actual operation at the office of the company, 26, Great George-street, Westminster; and they
are prepared to arrange for licenses for its use.

TO TINNERS, MINERS, AND OTHERS.

ZENNER'S PATENT FOR IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR MASHING AND SEPARATING METALLIC ORES.—The ROTATING BUDDLE has been applied alponal with great success for WASHING and CLASSIFYING STAMPED and CRUSHED ORES and SLIMES. It has been found that one machine can do more work than seven ordinary round buddles, and that the separation is more perfect, as it delivers the different qualities into separate receptacles. It requires no more attention than one ordinary round buddle, and may be worked without interruption for days together; and, in fact, has proved superior to any other machine of the kind. A machine may be seen at work at the Driggith Mine, near Caldbeck, in Cumberland.—For licenses, apply to the patentee, who has also made arrangements to supply the machines at reasonable prices.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Lend Works, May, 1856.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

OR BLOWING APPARATUS. The most perfect invention of the age.
This APPARATUS can NOW BE SEEN in FULL OPERATION AT ARN GALVER MINE, on the Morvah and Zennor Cliffs, near Penzance, and at BASSET GRAZE UNITED MINE, Gwennap, near Truro, Cornwall, where it has triumphantly established its claim to be the only known apparatus for the complete ventilation of adits, levels, and other recesses of mines, where the air, through any cause, may be unfit for respiration.

By the use of this machine, explosions in coal mines would be prevented, the health of miners in all cases preserved, the cost of labour reduced, and the practicability of driving levels to any length, without sinking shafts or winzes, secured.—For full particulars, testimonials, &c., apply to the patentee, Mr. John Coulson, Penzance.

DENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, SHIPBUILDERS, &c.—
W. BLACKETT, ENGINEER, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, and READY FOR DELIVERY, various ENGINEERING TOOLS, comprising large and small drilling and boring machines, self-acting screw-cutting lathes, hand lathes, planed from beds and compound
slide rests, shaping, planing, punching, and shearing machines, and other useful
tools. Particulars forwarded on application.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND OTHERS,—CHAS. MACINTOSH and CO., PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS of the VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER, in all degrees of elasticity, recommend this material as capable of SUSTAINING the ACTION of HOT or COLD WATER, GAS, STEAM, ACIDS, and GREASE. It is used extensively for valves in marine and land engines, railway buffers and springs, washers for pipe joints, bose, and tubing, also for gas holders, acid pumps, alkali claterns, &c. Articles, moulded or otherwise, made to any size or figure.—Address, 3, Cannon-street West, London; and Cambridge-street, Manchester.

TO ENGINEERS, STEAM PACKET COMPANIES, MILL-OWNERS, &c.—WARNE'S IMPROVED ANGLO-AMERICAN FLEXIBLE CANVAS, and INDIA RUBBER PACKING, for STEAM JOINTS, PUMP CLACKS, &c.—W. WARNE and Co., call the attention of engineers and others to their IMPROVED FLEXIBLE CANVAS, and INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING (sheet and rope), the important advantages of which, as regards durability, efficiency, and cheapness, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. Price 1s. 4½ d. per lb. Orders received at the London warehouse, 9, Greshata-street West; or direct at the factory, Tottenham, Middlessex.—Manufacturers of the Patent Mineralised Waterproof Cloths and Garments, Tarpaulins, &c.

TO ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, RAILWAYS, AND ENGINEERS.—GODEFROY'S IMPROVED PATENT GUTTA PERCHA, tested on all points by eminent engineers, and proved to be far superior to any other COVERING for ELECTRIC WIRE.—Orders received for the patentee by G. Taimbry, 41, Queen-street, Cheapside.

INERAL CRUSHING AND GRINDING MILLS, SMELTING, REDUCTION, AND GREAL ASSAY WORKS, MILL WALL, LONDON—Messrs, SYMONDS, FELL, and CO., have taken the above extensive and commodious premises, plant, and powerful machinery of the British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company: and having made large additions and alterations, are prepared to GRIND and REDUCE every description of material—SILVER, LEAD, GOLD, and OTHER ORES, EMERY, CYPSUM, COPROLITES, MANGANESE, PLUMBAGO, SALT-CAKE, FLINT-CLAY, &c., for sale or manufacturing purposes; and receive any quantity for WAREHOUSING, SMELTING, PREPARING, or SAMPLING; or to PURCHASE, SELL, and SHIP the same ON COMMISSION, if required,
The extensive laboratory of this establishment is open for assayers and others requiring the use of the same for experimental trials, or chemical research. Steampower to let.—Sufferance Wharf, Mill Wall, London.

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL A LENT INFROVED WIRE ROTE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and Co., Sole Makers to the Lords of the dmiralty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining perations or other purposes, GALVANIZED, MANUFACCURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability, fine superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, duability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c. Offices, 117, Fenchurch-street, London. operations of TURED upon an IM.

PUMPING MACHINERY.—LIFTING and FORCING PUMPS, PATENT CENTRIFUGAL and DOUBLE-ACTING PUMPS, DEEP WELL PUMPS, STEAM.—ENGINES (portable and fixed), HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER-WHEELS, and every description of MACHINERY, of the most approved construction, MANUFACTURED and SUPPLIED by GWYNNE and CO., Hydraulic and Mechanical Engineers, Essex Wharf, Straud, London. Catalogues on application.

MINING.—PORTABLE PUMPING AND WINDING ENGINES.

—TO BE LET ON HIRE, or FOR SALE, several NEW and EECOND-HAND ENGINES, suitable for pumping, winding, or any other work, from 10-horse to 25-horse power.—Apply to Messers. Mspwn and Hall, engineers, Surrey Ironworks, Blackfriare-road, where they may be seen.

DATENT FURNACES AND STEAM BOILERS.—
INCREASE STEVENS'S FURNACES PREVENT SMOKE, ECONOMISE FUEL, addressed STEAM, extend the flame through the flues, and are easily and safely adapted to any evaporative or heating purpose. Official reports, working drawlings, accumulating hundreds of references, and other practical information, at No. 1, Fash-stret-hill, (Ety, where particulars are also given of LEE STEVENSS PATENT SAFETY STEAM BOILERS, marine and land.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, HOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS, by those of the 4th of the month. For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

COALS FOR GAS AND COKE, of very superior quality, yielding 10,000 ft. of gas per ton, and producing COKE peculiarly adapted for locomo-lives, foundries, and smiths, MAY BE HAD in any quantity, direct from the collicties, by applying to THE BRITHDIR COLLIERY AND COKE CO., Newport, Monmouthshire.

DATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE DATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Biasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a grounic article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes if from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe, Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, apon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

A S S A Y O F F I C E AND LABORATORIES

DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying,"

Metallurgical Papers, &c.

Assays and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Maulfacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentiess, &c.

For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of claims, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners un the kingdom.

these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15e, per 100 yards.

PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING PELTS, 1d. per foot.

DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to SAVE COAL.

PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.

FAIRPANN'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.

GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

STOCK of MINING and RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—viz.,
OILS, GIERASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES,
&c.: and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

SOLE AGENTS for Prof. GLUKMAN'S ELECTRIC SIGNAL from RAILWAY
GUARD to ENGINE DRIVER, and also for the use of COLLIERIES and MINES.

N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

ON OST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.—FENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVAN-SED IRONWORKS, No. 2. BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their.

IMPROVED SIGNAL BELL, especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, ESPITICIENT, and CHEAP. Fire £1 10s. cach.

BYRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, for testing the ventilation.

STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £2 cach.

For further information, apply to

information, apply to H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

AIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest. MACHINES of all sizes, from I cut. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and all other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON and Co., Gaivanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghali-buildings, Leeds.

Asphalted Roofing Felts, Boiler Felts, Gaivanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING, ONE PENNY PER FOOT.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, BASINGHALL BUILD-INGS, LEEDS. PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, for roofing sheds, contractors' soltages, ore-dressing sheds, brick and tile sheds, and all agricultural purposes. One penny per square foot. The cheapest roofing manufactured. Stocks kept in London, Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILEE FELTS, for saving fuel.

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

In London, Leeds, and Bristol. DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, for saving fuel.

H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

C. I. A. T. E. S. L. A. B. S. A. N. D. R. O. F. I. N. G. S. L. A. T. E. S. The PROPRIETORS of the NEW MACHNO SLATE and SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED) have, at great cost, made arrangements to convey their produce from their quarries near Ffestiniog to Conway, to obtain the great advantage of access to the railway, giving them the facility of executing orders without the slightest delay. They trust that making Conway their shipping port will not cause them to be confounded with those hitherto known as the CONWAY SLATES, as the MACHNO SLATES are ENTIRELY FREE from PYRITES, or any metallic substance liable to OXIDATION; and, from having been tested its Wales for at least half-a-century, are found to attain a degree of hardness, by exposure to the atmosphere, unknown in any other vein. The MACHNO SLABS are too well known to need comment, but the annexed valuable testimonial from Mr. Magnus, and also a strong chemical test to which they have been subjected, will better explain their quality:—

Pimileo Slate Works, Upper Belgrare-place, London, April 7, 1855.—GENTLEMEN I very readily offer my testimony to the excellence of your slabs raised at the Machno Quarries. I prefer them to all others obtained in North Wales, with one exception, and that is much of the same quality as the Machno. The slabs can be obtained of the mason, easily planed and moulded, and will bear exposure to a much higher degree of heat than slabs from any of the Carnarvonshire quarries.

To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Slab Quarries.

To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Blab Quarries.

To the Proprietors of the Machno Slate and Blab Quarries.

Liverpool, Oct. 18, 1855.—Dear Sir: The experiments which I have tried on the specimen of slate, in reference to its capability of resistance to acids, enable me to pronounce it in every way capable of retaining boiling vinegar, without injury either to its own substance,

OTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.

-ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAK-FAST, with joint, is. 6d. BEDS, 10a. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, is. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two Shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

30,000 NERVOUS MIND AND HEAD SUFFERERS, remedies without a cure, have, during its years, been obliged to apply to the Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, London, and 50 are not known to be uncured. Means of cure only to be paid for, and a relapse prevented for iffe. "Novel Observations," a pamphlet on nervousness, franked to any vented for life. "Novel Observations," a pamphlet on nervousness, franked to a address if one stamp is sent; or, for 36, "Twelve Chapters on the only means Curing Nervous or Mind Complaints."

"The best book on nervousness in our language."—Prof. Savage, Surgeon.

"The best book on nervousness in our language."—Prof. Savaox, Surgeon.

"Read ye that run, the awful truth, Mith which I charge my page; And at the root of age."—Cowpers.

Just published, New Edition, price is.; free by post for 14 stamps, Illustrated with Casea and numerous Engravings.

ERVOUS DEBILITY; its Causes, Symptoms, and Cure. A complete Essay on Spermatorrhosa, and on a New, Safe, and Speedy Mode of Treatment, showing the serious consequences resulting from the dangerous remedies commonly employed in this disease. By Sam. La Marr, M.D., 37, Bedford-square, London. This work, emanating from a qualified member of the medical profession of many years' experience, is addressed to those persons who suffer from the various diseases acquired in early life.

Also, by the same Author, price is.; free by post for 13 stamps.

The SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, thow to Essure Moral and Physical Happiness.

Piper Brothers, 23, Paternoster-row; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street, London; or from the Author, who may be consulted at his residence from 11 till 2, and 6 till 8.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR BAD DIGESTION AND DISORDERED STOMACHS. HOLLOWAY'S FILLS FOR EAD DIGETION AND DISORDERED STOMACHS.—
The fame of there wonderful pills is sounded in every part of the habitable globe, for their peculiar properties in curing bad digestion, disordered stomachs, liver complaints, headache, and dimaces of sight; as likewise for restoring strength and vigour to the weak and those of debilisated constitutions; in warm crausets they are invaluable, as testified by the immense sales in the East Indies, where the natives of different castes take very little of any other medicine than these extraordimary pills.—Soid by all medicine vendors throughout the world; at Professor Holloway's establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden_lane, New York; by A. Stamps, Constantinople: A. Guidiev, Smyran: and E. Muir, Malia.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.	863 Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel. 217 19 20 2000 Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin) £2 1 15000 Dunniey Wheal Phenix 1 2948 Ponterwyd (lead), Cardigan 24 2 2000 Porkollic United (tin), Wendron 1 2 2000 Derkollic United (tin), Wendron 1 2 2000 Derkollic United (tin), Wendron 1 2 2000 Porkollic United (tin), Wendron 1 2 2000 Polkollic United (tin), Wendron 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
5120 Alfred Consols (councy) Phillacks 21 11s 10d 616 16% 16% 614 14 0 60 6 0 Inne 2 1856	256 Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card. 40 22% 17% 6000 Prince Albert Co. (tin), 8t. Agn. 1 4096 East Alfred Consols
4000 Hedford United (copper), Tavistock+ 27, 6s, 5d 9½ 7 8 8 8 6 0 3 0 - June 2, 1856, 240 Bosecon (tin), St. Just 20% 88 0 0 0 3 0 0 - May 30, 1856, 200 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just 91½ 162½ 160 371 5 0 5 0 0 - June 17, 1856.	4200 East Blasset (copper), Reduting 12 42 43 1024 Rosewarne and Herland United at
200 Botaliacs (tin. cupper), St. Just 914 16279 160 371 50 5 6 0 Just 17, 1856, 190 Brightside and Frogatt Grove, Derbyshire. 50 69 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 —Apr. 30, 1856, 100 Brynford Hall (lead), Flinit 29 126 125 126 8 0 0 5 0 0 —Apr. 30, 1856, 100 Brynford Hall (lead), Flinit 29 126 125 126 8 0 0 5 0 0 —Apr. 30, 1856, 100 Brynford Hall (lead), Flinit 29 126 125 126 8 0 0 5 0 0 —Apr. 30, 1856, 100 Brynford Hall (lead), Flinit 29 126 125 126 8 0 0 5 0 0 —Apr. 30, 1856, 100 Brynford Hall (lead), Flinit 29 126 125 126 8 0 0 5 0 0 —Apr. 30, 1856, 100 Brynford Hall (lead), Flinit 29 126 125 126 8 0 0 5 0 0 —Apr. 30, 1856, 100 Brynford Hall (lead), Flinit 20 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126	
1000 Carn Brea (copper, tin), 110gan 15 80 231 10 0 2 0 0 - Dec. 15, 1855, 2048 Carnyorth (tin), St. Just 4½ 6 55% 6 xd 0 15 0 0 3 0 - Juse 16, 1856, 1000 Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddian 1 1½ 0 2 2 0 0 4 - Feb. 8, 1855.	1024 East Garras (lead), St. Clement 3 % 12000 Sortridge & Bedford, Tavistock es. 10d. 2 6000 South Bog (lead), 5300 17s. 7d. 14000 East Gunnis Lake (copper) 2 4 4 24
1000 Carn Brea (copper, tin), 110gan 15 80 231 10 0 2 0 0 - Dec. 15, 1855, 2048 Carnyorth (tin), St. Just 4½ 6 5½ 6 xd 0 15 0 0 3 0 - Juae 16, 1856, 1000 Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddian 1 1½ 0 2 2 0 0 4 - Feb. 8, 1855, 206 Cefr Cwm Brwyno (iead), Cardiganshire 35 75 3 0 0 3 0 0 - Sept. 4, 1855, 256 Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne* 20 132½ 66 0 0 4 0 0 - Mur. 4, 1856, 256 Condurrow (capt.) 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	5000 East Black Craig, Kirkcudbright
128 Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshiret	1044 East Buller (copper), Redruth. 12 4\frac{1}{5} 2048 East Cefn Brwyno.
179 Doleouth (copper, tin), Camborne*	206 East Wheal Goorge, Waikhamp. 34 27 2048 East Wheal Goorge, Waikhamp. 34 2048 East Wheal Goorge, Waikhamp. 34 2048 East Wheal Robert 35 136 1100 East Wheal Rose (silver-lead). 313 37 32 1024 South Wales (silver-lead). 313 37 32 1024 South Wales (sol.), Riogan £1 810 81 82 83 82 83 82 83 82 83
300 East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	3500 East Wheal Vor (tin)
494 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath 40 26	4000 Fox Tor (tin), Altarnum
	12000 Gallt-y-Ffrith-Rhedyn (lead) 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
2000 Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales 8 22 00 5 0 0 — Sept. 5, 1850.	128 Gernick
13750 Great Polgoth (Lin), St. Austell. 44 1	1024 Grimar (tm), St. Frtm 23 1 1024 Grimar (tm), St. Frtm 24 1 1024 Grimar (tm), St. Tetah 24 1 1024 Grimar (tm), St. Letah 24 1 1024 Grimar and St. Aubyn (cop.)109% 90 900 Great Beam (tm), St. Austell 20 900 Great Beam (tm), Austell 20 90
1024 Herodwoot (lead), near Lisseard	6000 Gorn (lead), Lianidioes 2s. 1 600 Tregardock (lead), St. Teath 64 500 Great Beam (tin), St. Austell 20 9 5000 Treleigh Consols (cop.), Redruth 6 10000 Treleigh Consols (cop.), Redruth 6 10000 Treloigna, St. Colomb Minor 14 1 5000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth 51 1 5000 Treloweth (copper), St. Erth 51 1 5000 Trenow Consol, Ferranuthoc. 57 42 1 4000 Great Dowgas 51 1 50000 Trenow Consol, Ferranuthoc. 57 42 1 50000 Trenow Consol, Ferranuthoc. 57 42 1 50000 Great Dowgas 51 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 51 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 52 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 52 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 52 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 52 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 52 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 52 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 52 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 52 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 52 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 52 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 52 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 52 1 50000 Trenow Consol. Travelvan (it copper), St. Erth 52 1 50000 Trenow Consol.
76 Jamaica (lead), Mold. Flintshire	30000 Great Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell 1
160 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	1024 Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Climeland 21 4 61 1024 Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall 4 4 16 Trinity (copper, lead)
3000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset 334 224 236 236 1 2 6 0 5 0—May 21, 1836 5000 Merllyn (lead), Flint 3 4 11 0 0 2 6—June 22, 1833	5120 Great Wheal Baddern (tin)
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal) 7 15 11 14 6 0 14 0—Jan. 3, 1856 5000 Nantros and Penrhiw 13 13 11 15 0 1 6 0 1 6—Apr. 30, 1855 7500 Nantile Vale (siate), Lianligfin 1 0 3 9 0 1 3—Nov. 29, 1854 1 1 0 3 9 0 1 3—Nov. 29, 1854 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1024 Great Wheal Fortune, Breage£18 18 6. 61 5120 United Mines, Tavistock 3 5120 United Mines, Tavistock 3 512 Wendron Con. (tin), Wandron,£23 7 8., 55 2080 Gannis Lake 14 15 2000 West Aberffwyd, Cardigaushire 4s.
6400 Vesher Hearth Westmandered 0- 13/ 11/ 13/ 0.00 0.10 Mar 01 1050	16000 Grey Mare (iron, &c.), Cornwall 2s. 90 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 20480 Gunnis Lake 1\frac{1}{2}\$ 1\frac{1}{2}\$ 2000 West Aberffwyd, Cardigansbire 4s.
479 Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down 50 50 44 0 0 1 0 - Oct, 11, 1855 200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool 1 221/2 90 324 0 0 2 0 0 - Dec, 21, 1845 140 North Roskar (copper), Camborne 10 100 90 249 10 0 4 0 0 - Sept. 26, 1855 6000 North Wheal Easset (copper, tin), Illogan* nil. 36 35\% 35 9 1 6 0 16 0 - Sun 18, 1856 6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey 11\% 21\% 21\% 24 16 0 0 18 0 - Feb. 26, 1856	4096 Hemerdon Consols £1 5 6 % 6000 West Polberro, St. Agnes £1 18
500 Pack United (lead), North Derbyshire 7½ 9½ 410 0 010 0-Apr. 12, 1856 200 Phonix (opper, tin), Linkinghorne 30 380 184 10 0 37 10 0-May 7, 1856	And Henrich Constant Plant 30 40 1004 West Reserve Total
2500 Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	100 Herward United (lend), Flint. 30 30 40 1024 West Rosewarne United. 2 4 4 1000 Hill Bridge Consols 1 13 12 12 1000 West Sortridge, Whitchurch4s, 6d. 14 1050 West Stratge, Whitchurch4s, 6d. 1644 Inney Consols 13 14 12 12 West Wheal Botton 50 512 West Wheal Botton 50 512 West Wheal Frances, Illogan. 23 52 500 West Wheal Jane, Kes 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
114 12 15 16 17 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19	1000 Herward United (lead), First. 50 30 1024 West Sortridge, Whitchurch4s. 6d.
236 South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer* 236 300 300 412 0 0 8 0 0 - May 27, 1856 128 South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell 19 375 60 0 0 20 0 0 - June 18, 1856 9000 South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferriet 1, 6s. 6d 536 336 337 3 10 0 9 5 0 - Apr. 10, 1856 256 South Tolsus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall 16 120 1274 150 69 0 0 4 0 0 - May 27, 1856	1004 Veeds and St. Anhen (tin con) 65 6 3
496 South Wheal Frances (cop.), Illogan*181. 18s. 9d	1024 Lectus and St. Auto, 1 (11), 1 (11), 25 6 / 6 5 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 6 / 6 /
94 St. Ives Consols (tin) St. Ives 80 100 888 0 0 8 0 0—Feb. 21 185	2000 Lovice United, Cardigansarie 2
9600 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston 4½ 2½ 1½ 2 4 13 6 0 2 6—Feb. 7, 185 6000 Tineroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan 9 4½ 4½ 4½ 7 8 6 0 5 0—May 23, 185	5. 4096 Mainstone (lead), Salop
2948 Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot \$\frac{2}{3}\$ 1\frac{7}{6}\$ 1\frac{1}{6}\$ 8 11 3 0 5 0—Dec. 29, 185. 572 Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives 11\frac{1}{6}\$ 1 15 0 1 0 0—Feb. 21, 185. 56 Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 32\frac{1}{6}\$ 150 4677 15 0 5 0 0—June 4, 185. 120 Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 10\frac{1}{2}\$ 403 13 6 2 10 0—Apr. 29, 185.	50 4096 Middleton (lead), Snaibeach 48
4096 Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall 2 3\forall 3\forall 1 3 0 0 3 0-June 16, 185	1. 10000 Molland (cop.), South Moulton. 3/4 6000 Wheal Guskus (tin, copper) 23/4 5000 Wheal Guskus (tin, copper) 23/4 5000 Wheal Guskus (tin, copper) 25/2 0
100 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston 95 90 55 0 0 5 0 0 — Dec. 20, 185 120 61 5 0 2 0 0 — Feb. 12, 185 120 120 61 5 0 2 0 0 — Feb. 12, 185 120 121 121 121 0 3 3 3 0 1 3 — May 8, 185 126 122 124 124 125 .	6. 4096 Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant 1 5 5120 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 1 5 516 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 1 5 517 518 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 1 5 518 Wheal Harriet
20000 Vale of Yowy (id.), Liangunnor, Carmathen 2 15 12 15 0 3 3 0 1 3 10 1 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 10 1 1 1 1	5
2000 Ditto (New Shares of 5l. each) 3 3½ 0 12 0 0 3 0-July 16, 185 6000 West Basset (copper), Illogan* 1½ 34 31½ 32 7 15 0 0 15 0-May 22, 185 256 West Caradon (copper), Liskcard 20 140 135 140 274 5 0 5 0 5 0 0-May 22, 185 26 20 140 135 140 274 5 0 5 0 0 0-May 22, 185	5. 2000 North Downs (cop.), Redruth. 1) 4 512 Wheal Margery (lin), 8t. Ives. 16% 3 5200 North Prances (cop.), Illogan. 5 5 312 Wheal Mary Ann, Perran 2 312 Wheal Mary Ann, Perran 2 3400 Wh. Mary Creat Consols (cop.) 6% 3400 Wh. 3400 Wh. Mary Creat Consols (cop.) 6% 3400 Wh. Mary Creat Co
256 West Damsel (copper), Gwennap £10 7 72½ 12 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 14, 185	Ve I 0000 North Lought (the) St. Tond & St.
1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth+	2000 North Event (un.cop.), St. Just 93, 3 3000 Wh. Asadin (cop.), Liamverf. 3 312 Wheal Montague (tin) 63, 312 Wheal Montague (tin) 63, 63, 300 Wh. Morgan Liamforger (1997)
1024 West Providence (tin), 8t. Erth 5 19½ 26 0 0 15 0-Apr. 2, 183 400 West Wheal Seton (copper), Calstock 7 9 40 10 0 6 0 -June 17, 25 249 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock 7 9 6 10 0 0 10 0-Oct. 25, 185 249 Wheal Baset (copper), Illogan* 5½ 330 315 325 405 10 10 0 -June 3, 185 312 Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* 5½ 330 315 325 405 10 0 0 -June 3, 185	2400 New Machno Slato and Slab Co. 10
1024 West Providence (tin), 8t. Erth* 5 19½ 26 0 0 0 15 0—Apr. 2, 188 400 West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborns* 33½ 230 40 10 0 6 0 0—June 17, 188 1228 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock 7 9 6 10 0 0 10 0—Oct. 23, 183 243 Wheal Bal (tin), 8t. Just 6½ 1 0 0 1 0 0—Oct. 23, 183 512 Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* 5½ 330 315 325 405 10 0 10 0 0—June 3, 183 256 Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* 5 470 400 470 786 5 0 20 0 0—May 20, 185 1024 Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthon 3½ 7½ 1 10 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2000 North Revent (un,cop.), 15.4 aux 5% 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth	2000 NOTIN LEVENT (Un, cop.), 15. Just 25% 3 3000 Wh. Mandlin (cop.), Liamivery. 3 3 3000 Wh. Wh. South (Liamivery. 3 3000 Wh. Mandlin (cop.), Liamivery. 3 3000 Wh. Mandlin (cop.), Liamivery. 3 3000 Wh. W
1024 West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne* 334 250 40 10 0 6 0 0 - June 17, 185 1298 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock 6 -	2000 North Rowarne, Gwineara.
1024 West Wheal Seton (copper), Calstock 7 9 26 0 0 0 15 0—Apr. 2, 183	2000 North Revent(un,cop.), St. Just 25
1024 West Wheal Seton (copper), Calstock 7 9 6 10 0 6 0 0 - 15 0 - 15 1238 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock 7 9 6 10 0 10 0 - 00 - 00 - 15 1238 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock 7 9 1 0 1 0 1 0 - 10 0 - 00 - 15 - 15 1238 Wheal Basist (copper), Calstock 6 - 1 0 1 0 1 0 - 10	2000 NOrth Eavenre, Gwinear.
1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth	2000 North Eavant (tin, cop.), St. Just 5 % 5
1024 West Wheal Seton (copper), Calstock 7	1024 North Mase and Crofty (cop.), 18.1 aus 0.7
1024 West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne* 33½ 230	Paid. Price. Sharet.
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway. £14½	2000 North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just 5% 5 5 6000 When Morth Roseware, Gwienean
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway. £14½	2000 North Event(tin,cop.), St. Just 5 % 5 1024 North Rosswarne, Gwineran. 5 7 4 1000 North Staffordshire Consols £1 2 1 1000 North Staffordshire Consols £1 2 1 1000 North Staffordshire Consols £1 2 1 1000 North Towy and Cystanog 6s. 6d. 4 1000 North Wheal Busy 5s. 6 8. 9 1000 Wheal Resident (Limited) 25 1024 North Wheal Crofty (cop.) £1 8 10. 7 6 1024 Nown, Gilbert (cop.) £8. Erth 14 5 1024 Nown, Gilbert (cop.) £8. Erth 14 5 1024 Nown, Children 24 1000 North Wheal Trelawny 24 24 24 24 North Wheal Trelawny 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway. £14½	2000 North Event(Uin,cop.), St. Just 5 % 5 1024 North Rosswarne, Gwirenean
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway. £14½	2000 North Event(tin,cop.), St. Just 5 % 5 7
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway. £14½	2000 North Event(Uin,cop.), St. Just 5 % 5 3000 Wh. Morth North Roseware, Gwire-learn. 3
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway. £14%	2000 North Event(Uin,cop.), St. Just 5 3 5 5 6 1024 North Staffordshire Consols
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14% 3¼ 2¾ 3¼ 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 21, 18 57605 Baden, Grand Ducay of 1 3 4 2¾ 3¼ 0 1 0 0 1 0—Nov. 6, 18 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26½ 2½ 2½ 3¼ 17 6 0 10 0—Dec. 18 2464 Burra Burra (copper), South Australia. 5 135 160 0 0 5 0 0—Dec. 13, 18 12900 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 68 66 68 78 12 0 5 0—Dec. 13, 18 12900 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 10 68 66 68 78 12 0 5 0 0—Jan. 29, 18 12900 Copiago Mining Company (copper), Chili 16 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 0—Mar. 28, 18 12000 Copiago Mining Company (copper), Chili 16 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 0—June 28, 18 12000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain 3 8½ 8 8 8¼ 5 10 6 0 5 0—June 26, 18 12000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain 3 8½ 8 8 8¼ 5 10 6 0 5 0—June 26, 18 12000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain 3 8½ 8 8 8¼ 0 2 0 0 1 0—June 28, 18 12000 Copiago Mining Company 3 8½ 8 8 8¼ 0 10 0 0 10 0—June 28, 18 12000 Copiago Mining Company 3 8½ 8 8 8¼ 0 10 0 0 10 0—June 28, 18 12000 Obernhof (lead), Nassau 1 1 14 14 14 0 2 6 0 2 6—Sept. 19, 18 12000 Copiago Mining Company 2 18 12000 Fontstband (silver-lead), France 20 11 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	2000 North Event(Uin,cop.), St. Just 5 5 5 1024 North Staffordshire Consols
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14\% 3\% 2\% 3\% 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 21, 18 57605 Baden, Grand Ducay of 1 2 3 2 2 3 3 4 0 1 0 0 1 0—Nov. 6, 18 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26\% 28 2 2 4 2 3 34 17 6 0 10 0—Doc. 18 2404 Burra Burra (copper), South Australia. 5 135 160 0 0 5 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 68 66 68 78 12 0 5 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 1 0 68 66 68 78 12 0 0 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 1 1	Shares
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14\% 3\% 2\% 3\% 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 21, 18 57605 Baden, Grand Ducay of 1 2 3 2 2 3 3 4 0 1 0 0 1 0—Nov. 6, 18 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26\% 28 2 2 4 2 3 34 17 6 0 10 0—Doc. 18 2404 Burra Burra (copper), South Australia. 5 135 160 0 0 5 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 68 66 68 78 12 0 5 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 1 0 68 66 68 78 12 0 0 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 1 1	Shares
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14\% 3\% 2\% 3\% 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 21, 18 57605 Baden, Grand Ducay of 1 2 3 2 2 3 3 4 0 1 0 0 1 0—Nov. 6, 18 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26\% 28 2 2 4 2 3 34 17 6 0 10 0—Doc. 18 2404 Burra Burra (copper), South Australia. 5 135 160 0 0 5 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 68 66 68 78 12 0 5 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 1 0 68 66 68 78 12 0 0 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 1 1	Shares
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14% 57605 Baden, Grand Ducay of 1 2 3 2 3 3 4 1 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 21, 18 57605 Baden, Grand Ducay of 1 2 3 2 3 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—Nov. 6, 18 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26% 2 2 3 2 4 2 3 1 7 6 0 10 0—Dec. 18 12900 Cobre Copper Company (copper), South Australia. 5 135 160 0 0 5 0 0—Dec. 13, 18 12900 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 68 66 68 78 12 0 5 0 0—Jan. 29, 18 10000 Copiago Mining Company (copper), Chili 16 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 6—Mar. 28, 18 10000 Copiago Mining Company (copper), Chili 16 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 0—June 28, 18 15000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain 3 8% 8 8 % 5 10 6 0 5 0—June 26, 18 15000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain 3 8% 8 8 % 5 10 6 0 5 0—June 26, 18 15000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain 3 8 8 8 8 8 5 10 6 0 5 0—June 26, 18 15000 Obernhof (lead), Nassau 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Shares
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14\% 3\% 2\% 3\% 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 21, 18 57605 Baden, Grand Ducay of 1 2 3 2 3 3 4 0 1 0 0 1 0—Nov. 6, 18 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26\% 2\% 2\% 2\% 3\% 17 6 0 10 0—Doc. 18 12000 Cobre (copper), South Australia. 5 135 160 0 0 5 0 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 68 66 68 78 12 0 5 0—Jan. 29, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Cubi 1 3 0 1 6 0 1 6 0 1 6—Mar. 28, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 1 6 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 0—May 9, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 16 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 0—June 26, 18 10000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain 3 8\% 8 8\% 5 10 6 0 5 0—June 26, 18 10000 Lustanian (of Portugal) 1 14 13 14 14 12 0 2 6 0 2 6—Sept. 19, 18 03815 Mariguita and New Granada 1 1	Shares
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14\% 3\% 2\% 3\% 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 21, 18 57605 Baden, Grand Ducay of 1 2 3 2 3 3 4 0 1 0 0 1 0—Nov. 6, 18 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26\% 2\% 2\% 2\% 3\% 17 6 0 10 0—Doc. 18 12000 Cobre (copper), South Australia. 5 135 160 0 0 5 0 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 68 66 68 78 12 0 5 0—Jan. 29, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Cubi 1 3 0 1 6 0 1 6 0 1 6—Mar. 28, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 1 6 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 0—May 9, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 16 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 0—June 26, 18 10000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain 3 8\% 8 8\% 5 10 6 0 5 0—June 26, 18 10000 Lustanian (of Portugal) 1 14 13 14 14 12 0 2 6 0 2 6—Sept. 19, 18 03815 Mariguita and New Granada 1 1	Shares
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14\% 3\% 2\% 3\% 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 21, 18 57605 Baden, Grand Ducay of 1 2 3 2 3 3 4 0 1 0 0 1 0—Nov. 6, 18 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26\% 2\% 2\% 2\% 3\% 17 6 0 10 0—Doc. 18 12000 Cobre (copper), South Australia. 5 135 160 0 0 5 0 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 68 66 68 78 12 0 5 0—Jan. 29, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Cubi 1 3 0 1 6 0 1 6 0 1 6—Mar. 28, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 1 6 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 0—May 9, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 16 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 0—June 26, 18 10000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain 3 8\% 8 8\% 5 10 6 0 5 0—June 26, 18 10000 Lustanian (of Portugal) 1 14 13 14 14 12 0 2 6 0 2 6—Sept. 19, 18 03815 Mariguita and New Granada 1 1	Shares
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14\% 3\% 2\% 3\% 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 21, 18 57605 Baden, Grand Ducay of 1 2 3 2 3 3 4 0 1 0 0 1 0—Nov. 6, 18 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26\% 2\% 2\% 2\% 3\% 17 6 0 10 0—Doc. 18 12000 Cobre (copper), South Australia. 5 135 160 0 0 5 0 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 68 66 68 78 12 0 5 0—Jan. 29, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Cubi 1 3 0 1 6 0 1 6 0 1 6—Mar. 28, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 1 6 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 0—May 9, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 16 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 0—June 26, 18 10000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain 3 8\% 8 8\% 5 10 6 0 5 0—June 26, 18 10000 Lustanian (of Portugal) 1 14 13 14 14 12 0 2 6 0 2 6—Sept. 19, 18 03815 Mariguita and New Granada 1 1	Shares
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14\% 3\% 2\% 3\% 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 21, 18 57605 Baden, Grand Ducay of 1 2 3 2 3 3 4 0 1 0 0 1 0—Nov. 6, 18 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26\% 2\% 2\% 2\% 3\% 17 6 0 10 0—Doc. 18 12000 Cobre (copper), South Australia. 5 135 160 0 0 5 0 0—Dec. 13, 18 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 68 66 68 78 12 0 5 0—Jan. 29, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Cubi 1 3 0 1 6 0 1 6 0 1 6—Mar. 28, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 1 6 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 0—May 9, 18 10000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 16 18 16 18 xd 5 8 0 0 10 0—June 26, 18 10000 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain 3 8\% 8 8\% 5 10 6 0 5 0—June 26, 18 10000 Lustanian (of Portugal) 1 14 13 14 14 12 0 2 6 0 2 6—Sept. 19, 18 03815 Mariguita and New Granada 1 1	Shares
FOREIGN MINES. 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14\% 3\% 2\% 3\% 4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 21, 18 57605 Baden, Grand Ducay of 1 2 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—Nov. 6, 18 10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26\% 2\% 2\% 2\% 3\% 1 16 0 0 5 0 0—Dec. 18, 18 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 68 66 68 78 12 0 5 0 0—Jan. 29, 18 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 68 66 68 78 12 0 5 0 0—Jan. 29, 18 12000 Coplago Mining Company (copper), Chili 1	Shares
## FORE IGN MINES. ## 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway. £14½ ## 5005 Baden, Grand Ducky of the proper of the property of the prop	Shares
## FORE IGN MINES. ## 5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway. £14½ ## 5005 Baden, Grand Ducky of the proper of the property of the prop	Shares
South Sout	
Solid Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway, 5114, 34 23 4 5 0 0 15 0 Norv. 21, 18	
South Sout	Shares